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U.S. Softens Position on Syria

State Department Aide Cites 'Helpful' Role in Lebanon

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A senior State Department official has told congressional subcommittee that Syria is playing a "helpful" role in restoring stability in Lebanon.

He said that stemmed from a decision by Damascus "to shift course" and be more cooperative.

The praise for Syria's actions on Wednesday seemed to surprise some members of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East. They sharply questioned the witness, Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, about the apparent switch.

President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other government officials have repeatedly blamed Syria in the past or trouble in the Middle East, for blocking progress toward a Leba-

nese accord, and for involvement in terrorist actions against the United States, including the bombing in Lebanon that killed 241 U.S. servicemen last October.

In a general review of the Middle East situation, Mr. Murphy said that the new Lebanese government of Prime Minister Rashid Karame had had some success in restoring order and in "addressing the many problems before it."

"We believe that Syria has been one of the helpful players in these recent developments," he said. "We also believe that Lebanon needs peaceful, cooperative relations with both Syria and Israel. No lasting solution is possible which fails to take into account the interests of both of these important neighbors."

At another point, Mr. Murphy added that "Syria should definitely be involved" in any future U.S. peace efforts in the Middle East.

Representative Edwin V.W. Zschau, Republican of California, asked Mr. Murphy how Syria could be described as "a helpful player" after it had been so long depicted as "the troublemaker in the region."

"Times change," replied Mr. Murphy, a former ambassador to Syria.

He said that Syria had caused trouble in the region as a result of the U.S.-negotiated agreement of May 17, 1983, between Israel and Lebanon on the terms for Israeli withdrawal. Mr. Murphy said that "clearly the Syrians had set their sights on blowing up that agreement."

"And when that was blown," he added, "they showed themselves ready to move in the direction of helping to restore stability in Lebanon."

"I think they have come to a policy decision that a stable Lebanon, and a stable Beirut" are necessary for greater stability in the region, he said.

A strong supporter of Israel on the committee, Representative Lawrence J. Smith, Democrat of Florida, said, "I am distressed by the choice of the word 'helpful.'"

"It's a relative term," Mr. Smith confirmed. "If someone throws you down a well a hundred feet and you're not very happy and then they haul you up 50 feet and you can see the light at the top of the well, you feel a lot better and you call them helpful, but you never would have been down there in the first place if they hadn't thrown you down there."

He asked Mr. Murphy what the United States had done to "promote all this euphoric help which the Syrians are giving."

"I don't think we're doing anything," Mr. Murphy replied. "I think they found it in their interest to shift course."

Mr. Murphy said he believed that Syria's main goal was to bring about an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, and said he thought the Syrians would then pull out their own troops if the Israelis left first.

The 1983 agreement, which Syria rejected, set the terms for Israeli withdrawal only in the context of a simultaneous Syrian pullback.

On other Middle East issues, Mr.

Murphy said that Iran continued to build up its forces along the border with Iraq for an invasion that could occur "tomorrow — or never."

He said that there seemed to be a continuing debate in Tehran on what to do about the invasion.

"For the moment, the situation is not getting better," he said, "nor is it getting any worse."

"But this is a perilous duel," he said. "The danger is real that it may at any moment ignite a wider conflict."

The ship, carrying a mixed cargo, arrived in Libya three days after an abortive commando-style raid on a fortified residence used by the country's ruler, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, on May 8.

Libyan authorities accused the ship of having sent signals to someone ashore by blinking its lights. According to Norwegian authorities, the blinking was due to a faulty electrical system.

Other members of the crew were also beaten by the Libyans, Norwegian officials said.

About 70 Norwegian civilians work in Libya. Until Thursday the Norwegian authorities have refused to divulge information about the case, apparently because both the Foreign Ministry and the ship's owners were worried about the rest of the crew, officials said.

The chief of Oslo's criminal investigation squad, Arne Hause, said Bjorn Pedersen, 32, a mercantile seaman, was last seen alive on May 13, two days after the ship ad docked.

Mr. Pedersen, apparently the

only man on deck when the ship was boarded by Libyan police, was taken away by two Libyans in a car, the Norwegian report said.

On the same day, the ship's captain was informed that Mr. Pedersen had sustained severe injuries while trying to jump out of the car, and was in a hospital. A week later, the captain was told by the Libyans that Mr. Pedersen had instead tried to kill himself by jumping from the ship's deck into the hold.

The police and the Norwegian Foreign Office have said they do not accept these versions, and their conclusion is that the sailor was killed during questioning.

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Truce in North Lebanon After 21 Slain, 82 Hurt

By Loren Jenkins

Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Prime Minister Rafiq al-Karami, aided by Syria, has at together a truce to end yet another eruption of fighting in the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli.

The cease-fire that ended two days of fighting in the port, Mr. Karami's hometown, did not go into effect at 3 P.M., after a public plea by Mr. Karami. Although there was scattered small-arms fire along the cease-fire line, the truce seemed to be holding after 48 hours of heavy shelling and artillery fire.

Mr. Karami, who had been negotiating with various factions in Tripoli by telephone during the last two days, delivered his cease-fire speech Thursday before going to Damascus for meetings with the Syrian president, Hafez al-Assad, and other officials. Aside from the issue of Tripoli, the talks involved the continued use of the security

plan that he hopes to extend progressively beyond Beirut.

The Syrian Army, which has been occupying northern and eastern parts of Lebanon since 1976, is stationed on the outskirts of Tripoli. It has hesitated to attempt pacification of the city by force.

Following his three-hour meetings with Mr. Assad in Damascus, Mr. Karami said that the Syrians had fully supported his plans to deploy Lebanese Army units in Tripoli. He and Syria agreed "100 percent," he added.

The dominant military force in Tripoli is that of the Islamic Unification Movement, a Sunni Moslem group whose leader opposes Mr. Assad. Their rivals are the militia of the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party, made up mostly of Lebanese Alawites, a tiny Moslem sect that Mr. Assad belongs to.

The Lebanese capital has been relatively peaceful since July 4, when the security plan supported by the Syrians went into effect. The plan provided for the city's opposition militias to pull their men and weapons out of the streets followed by the deployment of two Lebanese Army brigades — one Moslem and one Christian — in mainly Moslem West and Christian East Beirut.

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Final Israeli Election Count Is Likely to Help Likud Bloc

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The ruling Likud bloc's prospects of heading Israel's next government were increased on Thursday when one of its allies gained an additional seat in the newly elected parliament after the votes of Israelis in the armed forces were counted.

According to complete but unofficial returns from Monday's election, the votes of the military, the last to be counted, increased the Tehiya Party's strength in the Knesset from four to five seats and

reduced the Labor Party's representation from 45 seats to 44.

Likud won 41 seats in the election and that total was unaffected by the military vote.

Labor remained the largest single party in the new parliament, but its prospects of forming a coalition with a 61-seat majority in the 120-member Knesset were further dimmed by Tehiya's gain.

Tehiya is a hard-line party whose principal goal is the absorption of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip into Israel.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir

can now count on a solid bloc of 46 votes, 41 from the Likud and five from Tehiya.

When combined with the 12 seats that are shared by four religious parties, all of which are closer in philosophy to Likud than to Labor, the religious and nationalistic right in Israel has 58 seats in the new parliament, three short of what is necessary to form a coalition.

The change also increased the importance of and negotiating leverage of former Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, whose Yahad Party won three seats in the election.

Mr. Weizman is thought to prefer a Labor-led government, but throughout the campaign he consistently refused to rule out joining a Likud government.

The newly calculated parliamentary lineup showed that Labor and its two natural allies on the left, Shas and the Citizens' Rights Movement, won 50 seats among them, exactly the number they captured in the 1981 election.

For Labor and its allies to form a coalition, they would need not only the cooperation of Mr. Weizman and two other small parties, but the participation of at least two of the religious parties, an awkward combination at best.

Likud officials were clearly most confident of their prospects after the vote shifts became known.

Because the votes of Israelis serving in the armed forces are counted separately, after all other election returns are in, they provide an unusually clear gauge of the mood of the country's young people.

The vast majority of the armed forces' voters are in the 18-to-21 age bracket. And for the second election in a row, their vote swung heavily to the right, an additional confirmation of the general direction of the Israeli electorate and a likely harbinger of the future.

This came against the backdrop of the war in Lebanon, which was fought to a considerable extent by the soldiers who cast their ballots in military bases around the country.

The United States has been upset at what it called management and program abuses within the agency.

Last year the Reagan administration gave notification of withdrawal at the end of 1984 unless there were major internal changes.

"Within UNESCO, there is an impressive new awareness of the necessity for all members to address the important issues we have raised," Gregory J. Newell, an assistant secretary of state, told a joint meeting of two House Foreign Affairs subcommittees.

U.K. Coal Board Reports Deficit, Blames Strikers

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's state coal industry reported a year-end deficit of £875 million (\$1.2 billion) on Thursday and blamed almost a quarter of the loss on the strike miners.

The figures announced by the National Coal Board cover the period up to March 31, less than two weeks after 80 percent of miners went on strike against the board's plans to close 20 pits and eliminate 20,000 mining jobs.

The board's chairman, Ian MacGregor, said £212 million was lost as a result of industrial disputes, which included a six-month overtime ban that preceded the strike. The deficit will be covered by the government. The strike started March 12.

The president of the 180,000-member National Union of Mineworkers, Arthur Scargill, said that the union would hold a special conference in two weeks to discuss extending the dispute by seeking outside support.

Mr. Scargill was speaking after a meeting of the union executive, which was called to discuss the miners' next move after the breakdown of talks with the coal board last week. The meeting was held amid signs of a back-to-work movement at some coalfields.

Wide press coverage has been given to the alleged activities of one miner, code-named "Silver Birch," from the Nottinghamshire coalfield, where miners are working. This miner was said to be touring other regions and urging strikers to return to work.

On picket lines in the northwest Lancashire coalfield, police clashed with about 250 strikers outside the Sutton Manor mine, where

U.S. Holds Hope For UNESCO, Congress Is Told

United Press International

WASHINGTON — A U.S. State Department official reported Thursday that there is some hope the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will make changes requested by Washington.

The United States has been upset at what it called management and program abuses within the agency.

Last year the Reagan administration gave notification of withdrawal at the end of 1984 unless there were major internal changes.

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In Memory MOHAMMAD REZA PAHLAVI BUILDER OF MODERN IRAN

Iranians who by the millions suffer the yoke of abject tyranny remember this day, July 27, 1984, which marks the fourth anniversary of the demise of my beloved brother the Shahanshah of Iran.

After so much chaos, deprivation and repression and as Iran sinks each passing day into ever bloodier dictatorship by war and horror, my compatriots will pause to remember the past. They will recall a country standing not too long ago at the vanguard of peace and progress in the region. They will mourn in my brother a Sovereign who was essentially just and humane. A nation builder who was striving together with all Iranians to peacefully lead the country into a modern era of peace and prosperity.

Those nation builders are now gone, massacred, jailed or exiled. Dark clouds lurk over our beleaguered land. Our economy has been destroyed, our cities lie in ruins, our children and youth die by hundreds of thousands in a senseless war. Alas, the vicious circle of horrors continues, fed by the gory logic of Tehran's backward zealots. Further mounting disasters loom over the horizon threatening to utterly destroy our national heritage and the little that is still left of our past endeavors and achievements.

To those throughout mankind who still say there is little they can do, to those at the United Nations who, despite repeated appeals, refuse to sponsor life-saving resolutions or condemn gross human rights violations, to those who were so eager to denounce my brother and praise the new regime of despotic mullahs as a model for future humane governance, I will, as the sister of the Shahanshah, say this: "A world not so indifferent to the plight of the Sakharovs or to events in South Africa, Poland and elsewhere has also the solemn duty to show some compassion towards the millions of my agonizing compatriots lest risking to stand accused of double-standards in the records of history."

Amidst continued international silence that cries louder each day, must we come to the sad conclusion that Iran is to remain in darkness for lack of courage and understanding in short supply throughout mankind? Let us hope not and let us prevent further tragedies by bringing the nightmare to an end.

Break the silence! Let Iran live again!

ACHRAF PAHLAVI
12 Avenue Montaigne,
Paris 75008, France.



Former Defense Minister Ariel Sharot, right, saw Israel's former Sephardic chief rabbi and mentor of the new Shas Party, Ovadia Yosef, during discussions on forming a coalition after Monday's general election produced deadlock between the main parties.

U.S. Announces Plan for Continental

(Continued from Page 1)

cost the FDIC the least amount of money.

The assistance plan must be approved by Continental shareholders, but the FDIC said if the holders reject it, regulators would close the bank and reopen it as a new concern, capitalized by the FDIC, and shareholders would lose everything.

The permanent rescue package has the support of all three bank regulatory agencies, the FDIC, the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Reserve Board, as well as the U.S. Treasury.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and other department officials have reservations about the program because the rescue will be carried out through the parent company of the bank, Continental Illinois Corp., rather than through the bank itself. Officials also are concerned that the rescue plan, while penalizing shareholders of the parent company, assists bondholders of Continental Illinois Corp.

The study said the three major Palestinian newspapers in Jerusalem prepare about 25 percent more material than they have space for because they are also banned from leaving gaping blanks to show what has been censored. The papers, Al-Fajr, Al-Shabab and Al-Quds, are viewed by the Israeli authorities as mouthpieces for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Despite the reservations, some of which Mr. Isaac said he shares, Treasury officials said they recognized that the rescue had to be done quickly.

Opposition Group Pulls Out Of Elections in Nicaragua

(Continued from Page 1)

Democratic Party, head of the Democratic Coordinator.

Aurato Cruz, a former member of the Sandinista junta, who broke with the government in 1981 and returned this week to run for president on the opposition ticket, said he backed the decision to boycott the election.

"We must be faithful to our democratic beliefs and faithful to the democratic aspirations of the Nicaraguan people," Mr. Cruz said. "The problem is that we were not given the conditions necessary for free elections. We are not evading our historic obligation."

Mr. Pastora, who broke with the Sandinistas in 1981 over their Marxist leanings, contends that the United States, which has channeled \$35 million to Democratic Forces rebels, has pressured him to accept the merger.

Alliance troops have been loyal to Mr. Pastora, who has been removed from the group's leadership, and it was uncertain how many of them would go along with the merger.

■ 2 Rebel Groups Merge

Two leading Nicaraguan rebel groups say they have joined forces in an effort to remove Nicaragua's leftist government. United Press International reported from Panama City.

Leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, based in Costa Rica, and the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, headquartered in Honduras, announced the merger Wednesday after a two-day meeting in Panama City.

Absent from the meeting was Edén Pastora Gómez, the former

commander of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance's rebel army.

Mr. Pastora opposed a merger with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force because its leadership included former members of the National Guard of Anastasio Somoza, who was overthrown in the Sandinist revolution of 1979.

In a radio transmission from Nicaragua monitored in Costa Rica, Mr. Pastora, the former Sandinist rebel/leader known as Commander Zero, called the merger announcement, "a fraud, deceit and a lie against the Nicaraguan people."

Mr. Pastora, who broke with the Sandinistas in 1981 over their Marxist leanings, contends that the United States, which has channeled \$35 million to Democratic Forces rebels, has pressured him to accept the merger.

They said they agreed to establish in Nicaragua a temporary government of national conciliation with a priority mission to begin the democratic process.

The Democratic Force claims 12,000 rebel fighters while the Alliance counts 3,000.

Thatcher Hometown Resists Limelight With Stoic Calm

(Continued from Page 1)

of fact, when a British Broadcasting Corp. radio disk jockey conducted a contest to find the most boring town in the country, it was Grantham that was given the "Golden Yawn Award."

Such tourists as come to Grantham come mostly because of the Newton connection. Last summer, said Doreen Cubitt of the local tourist office, only about 15 of the 350 inquiries she averaged each week came from people asking about the prime minister.

The mimeographed sheet she hands out for those wanting to make a tour describes St. Wulfram's and Grantham House, where Margaret Thatcher stayed on her trip to Scotland to meet James IV, and the George Hotel, which is mentioned in "Nicholas Nickleby," and even the working beachside outside the Beehive Inn.

It says nothing about the prime minister's birthplace.

The planned flight of an eagle at the Olympic Games opening ceremony Saturday in Los Angeles was eliminated Wednesday after ceremonial eagle being trained to fly over the ceremonies died July 15.

Children of parents educated in English anywhere in Canada are guaranteed an education in English in Quebec province, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled unanimously Thursday. It ruled Quebec's language charter unconstitutional because it only permits children whose mother or father was educated in English to attend school in that language.

A North Korean naval vessel seized three Japanese fishing boat

Wednesday with 20 crewmen aboard in waters about 150 miles (240 kilometers) southeast of Chonjin, inside North Korea's 200-mile economic zone, Japan's Maritime Safety Agency reported Thursday.

Colonel Alfonso de Castro Toma, chief of staff of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, the northern guerrilla movement, defected to the Cuban-backed government, loyalist front sources said Thursday.

Bangladeshi journalists and press workers, who have been on strike for

two weeks, threatened Thursday to take violent action if the government did not order newspaper owners to give them a 30 percent raise.

President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia was ordered to bed Thursday with a "minor bronchial infection," official sources said. Mr. Bourguiba will be 81 on Aug. 3.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. May Lift Some Polish Sanctions

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Reagan administration has decided to lift some of its sanctions against Poland in response to last Saturday's announcement of amnesty for political prisoners, according to administration sources.

The U.S. actions, expected to be announced next week, include restoring permission for the Polish national airline LOT, to make regular flights to the United States and a resumption of cultural and scientific exchanges, the sources said Wednesday.

Officials said that before the United States approves agriculture credits, Poland must first show it is fulfilling its promise to release virtually all political prisoners and ease other aspects of its crackdown. Conditions in Poland do improve substantially, an official said, a "step-by-step readjustment" of U.S. policies is likely over time, including improvement of official relations.

Pravda Says U.S. Plans Asia Alliance

MOSCOW (Combined Dispatches) — The Soviet newspaper Pravda said Thursday that the real reason George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, visited Asia earlier this month was to promote an American project to build up an Asian equivalent of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"Under the Pentagon's plans," Pravda said, "East Asia and the Pacific and Indian oceans should become a launching site for forward-based nuclear weapons similar to those in Western Europe."

In Washington, a State Department spokesman called the Pravda assertion a "flight of fancy," adding, "There is no effort from any quarter to develop a new military alliance in the Pacific." (Reuters, AP)

Bombs Mark Sri Lanka Anniversary

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — Small bombs exploded Thursday in Sri Lanka's northern district of Jaffna for the third day in a row. Tens marked the anniversary of last year's ethnic violence, police said.

Militant Tamil youths, believed to belong to separatist guerrilla groups, cycled through the streets of Jaffna, throwing bombs at government offices, the police said. Some buildings were slightly damaged but no casualties were reported.

The main Tamil party, the Tamil United Liberation Front, had called for orderly demonstrations Wednesday and Thursday to commemorate the nearly 400 people killed in fighting between the majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils. The violence began on July 25, 1983.

U.K.-U.S. Pact Aims at Drug Dealers

LONDON (AP) — In a move aimed at international drug trafficking, Britain and the United States signed an agreement Thursday to give U.S. authorities limited access to bank records in the British Caribbean colony of the Cayman Islands.

The Caymans, 200 miles (320 kilometers) south of Cuba, are believed to be a major financial center for drug traffickers using secret accounts of some of the islands' 400 banks, officials in London said.

The agreement provides that bank documents will be made available to U.S. authorities if they present a credible case that alleged drug dealers have been laundering money through Cayman accounts, Foreign Office officials said.

Carrington Pledges Help on Aegean

ATHENS (AP) — Lord Carrington, the new secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, said Thursday that he would attempt to settle Greece's long-standing problems with Turkey.

Lord Carrington, in Athens on a two-day visit, assured President Constantine Caramanlis that he "showed understanding for Greece's position," an announcement from the president's office said.

About 3,000 demonstrators from leftist peace groups staged a protest march on Thursday, calling for Greece to leave NATO. Greece has refused to take part in NATO exercises in the Aegean Sea, asserting that the alliance favors Turkey in the dispute over the military status of the Aegean island of Lemnos. Greece also objects to NATO proposals that the two countries share operational control of the Aegean.

U.S. Plane Reportedly Forced to Land

WASHINGTON (WP) — A DC-8 jet chartered by the U.S. Air Force apparently was forced to land Wednesday night in North Yemen after flying into Yemeni air space, U.S. officials said. The plane was permitted to take off again from Sana'a, the capital of North Yemen, early Thursday after about five hours on the ground.

The jet, carrying 87 U.S. citizens, a Briton and an unknown number of military crew members, was en route from Norfolk, Virginia, to the U.S. military base at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.</p

Reagan's Policies Increased 'Poor,' Study Shows

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A study released by a congressional research agency estimated that at least 557,000 people were dropped into the classification of "poor" as a result of budget restrictions in social programs that Congress approved at the request of the Reagan administration.

Released Wednesday, the study was designed to assess the relative importance of the recession, budget cutbacks and other factors on the poverty rate, and it was requested by Democrats seeking a political answer to statements by President Ronald Reagan.

The study said the 1981-82 recession made an even more significant contribution to poverty, increasing the number of poor people in 1982 by 1.6 million, or almost 6 percent

beyond what it would otherwise have been.

A family of four was classified as poor if it had cash income of less than \$9,862 in 1982.

The report was made by the non-partisan Congressional Research Service with the help of a private economic consulting concern, Mathematica Policy Research Inc., at the request of Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee.

According to the Census Bureau,

which conducts a household survey each year, the poverty rate rose to 15 percent in 1982 from 14 percent in 1981 as the number of poor people in the United States rose to 34.4 million from 31.8 million. From 1980 to 1982, the number of poor people increased by 5 million, the report said.

Democratic members of Con-

gress said the findings contradict Mr. Reagan.

At a press conference Tuesday, Mr. Reagan said "there is not one single fact or figure to substantiate" the contention that his policies had hurt people who were poor or disadvantaged. "There's no basis for this demagoguery that somehow we have punished, and are picking on, or trying to get our recovery on the backs of the needy," he added.

The study by the Congressional Research Service estimated the number of people who would have been poor in 1982 without the recession and without the budget restrictions adopted by Congress in 1981 at Mr. Reagan's request. By comparing these figures with the actual numbers of poor people, the study derived estimates for the number of people impoverished by women, it said.

Edwin L. Dale Jr., a spokesman

for the Office of Management and Budget, said Wednesday that administration officials had not seen the report, but that total government spending on programs for low-income people had risen from \$47 billion in the 1980 fiscal year to \$64 billion in the current year. The figures include the Medicaid, Aid to Families With Dependent Children and Supplemental Security Income programs, as well as subsidized housing.

Mr. Reagan argued Tuesday that the figures showed the social "safety net" is intact — a point also made by Mr. Dale.

The speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, took issue with Mr. Reagan on his statements, saying Tuesday that the president "not only made his usual factual errors," but "told some tall stories as well."

The research agency estimated that the number of poor children had increased by 331,000, or 2.9 percent, as a result of the budget restrictions. This accounts for more than half of the 570,000 people who, according to the estimates in the study, became poor as a result of the restrictions.

The budget moves restricted some welfare eligibility and reduced some benefits. The study estimated that these changes increased the number of people in poor families headed by women by 283,000, or 2.8 percent beyond what it would have otherwise been.

The recession, it said, increased the number of such families living in poverty by 182,000, or 1.8 percent. The recession and budget restrictions together increased the number of impoverished families headed by women by 475,000, or 4.7 percent, the report estimated.

U.S. Says Bulgarian Agency Is Dealing in Drugs

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials have charged that Kinterx, an official trade agency of Bulgaria, has been a front for narcotics traffic for at least 14 years.

The officials also contend that 10 percent of the heroin entering the United States comes from Bulgaria.

Kinterx typically sells weapons "to a Middle Eastern trafficking group" in exchange for heroin, according to a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration report. The report was presented Tuesday to the House Foreign Affairs Committee task force on international narcotics control.

The heroin trafficking is intended "as a political weapon to destabilize Western societies," the DEA report said, and as a way for Bulgaria to earn hard currency and "supply and support several dissident groups in the Middle East with Western arms and ammunition."

Kinterx, formed in 1968, is headed by top Bulgarian intelligence officials, the report said. It described Kinterx as Bulgaria's official import-export agency, overseeing

international trade in such commodities as arms, textiles, appliances and cigarettes. Distributors, the report added, frequently take drugs by truck to Western Europe.

The Bulgarian government is the second one this month to be accused of smuggling drugs into the United States. A federal narcotics office and Reagan administration sources have alleged that the Nicaraguan government is helping to smuggle cocaine into the United States.

Bulgaria has been accused of complicity in international heroin trafficking since at least 1972.

John C. Lawn, the DEA's acting deputy administrator, said that in the late 1970s Bulgaria supplied 25 percent of the heroin entering the United States. The percentage has declined as Pakistanis, Lebanese and other Asian traffickers have become more active, he said.

The Bulgarian connection has been a source of greater interest in Congress, especially among conservatives. The interest stems from allegations that the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II in May 1981 was part of a Soviet-Bulgarian plot to undermine Solidarnosc.

In an amendment to an appropriations bill, the Senate voted last month to declare Bulgaria a "terrorist" nation for its alleged role in the shooting of John Paul.

Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, urged

approval of the resolutions. He appeared before the House of Representatives panel on Tuesday as a

task force is considering two resolutions.

One would ask President Ronald Reagan to review U.S. relations with Bulgaria in light of the drug-trafficking accusations and alleged ties between the Bulgarian authorities and Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who has been convicted of shooting the pope.

The other resolution would ask Mr. Reagan to call for a United Nations review of an international customs treaty known by the abbreviation TIR.

Since 1959, the treaty has allowed passage of certain vehicles across international borders with minimal interference. The DEA report said that Bulgaria has exploited this treaty by allowing heroin to be smuggled in TIR vehicles, often in secret gasoline-tank compartments.

"Our drug enforcement cooperation efforts with Bulgaria," Mr. Burt told the task force, "have been turned into propaganda exercises to demonstrate apparent rather than real cooperation in eliminating drug trafficking from Bulgaria."

He noted that the United States suspended customs cooperation with Bulgaria in 1981.

But, Mr. Burt said, by awaiting results of the Italian investigation, "we will not have interfered in the Italian judicial process."

Recalling Nixon's Kitchen Debate, 25 Years Later

By Charles Mohr
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A parody, sung to the tune of "California, Here I Come," was composed on a Pan American jet as it headed for Moscow in July 1959.

Moscow Kremlin, here I come,
What a place to campaign
from.

The jet carried a large contingent of American reporters assigned to cover the visit of Vice President Richard M. Nixon to the Soviet Union and Poland.

The song did not prove to be prophetic. The next fall, Mr. Nixon would lose a presidential election to John F. Kennedy. But it was this same trip.

The visit resulted in the so-called kitchen debate, the famous exchange between Mr. Nixon and the Soviet leader, Nikita S. Khrushchev. The debate, on July 25, took place in a model American home at a U.S. exposition in Moscow.

While most statesmen abhor the thought of anything other than vacuous pleasantries being overheard in public, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Khrushchev spent a long day and evening verbally sparring.

On Wednesday, several score of those who made the Nixon trip gathered in the Great Hall of the

Smithsonian Institution to mark the 25th anniversary of the kitchen confrontation.

Mr. Nixon made an unexpected appearance at the reception, shaking hands with the reporters and tour guides who had accompanied him on the trip.

"It is difficult to believe it all happened 25 years ago," Mr. Nixon said. "Do we look 25 years older?"

Nostalgia and memory can be treacherous, even to some of us who were there.

For one thing, the great debate did not begin or end, in the kitchen, as is now generally recalled. For another thing, Mr. Nixon's vaunted combative spirit was held closely in check until late in the day.

The journalists did not know at the time that President Dwight D. Eisenhower had conveyed a personal invitation to Mr. Khrushchev to visit the United States that fall.

Mr. Nixon had been sternly told not to do anything that would spoil the chances of Mr. Khrushchev accepting.

The president had even sent along his younger brother, Milton S. Eisenhower, head of Johns Hopkins University, as a sort of chaperone for the vice president.

The kitchen debate actually began at a display of color television cameras and monitors at the U.S. exposition.

The devices, then uncommon, had been arranged so that visitors could pass in front of the cameras and see themselves on the monitor.

Mr. Khrushchev seemed interested at this and other elements of the fair. They might have been construed as a comment on the Soviet Union's inability to provide advanced consumer goods to its people.

Dressed in a faintly ludicrous Panama hat and baggy suit, he noted that, while the United States had color television, the Soviet Union was first in space satellites.

"In another seven years, we will be on the same level as America," Mr. Khrushchev said. "In passing you by, we will wave to you."

To the surprise of the journalists who knew Mr. Nixon well, the vice president did not jump at this opportunity to display American chauvinism or anti-Soviet emotion.

Instead, he said there might be instances in which the Russians were ahead, "for example, in the development of thrust for your rockets for outer space."

But Mr. Nixon praised color television as "one of the most advanced developments in communications we have."

"No," Mr. Khrushchev said, "we have bested you in one technique and also in the other."

"You never concede anything," Mr. Nixon complained.

"I do not give up," Mr. Khrush-

chev said, adding that if a country such as the United States was too war-minded, "we could pull its ears a little."

The party then passed through a small sample of an American supermarket, which also annoyed Mr. Khrushchev. When Mr. Nixon said his father and mother had once run a grocery in Southern California, the Soviet leader said that grocers were capitalist exploiters.

Still not knowing that Mr. Nixon was on orders to be on his best behavior, some American reporters gasped that he let the comment pass.

Then came the famous kitchen.

An American house had been built, in two parts, in the U.S. exposition. A roofed walkway permitted viewers to pass through and see both halves of the house.

Mr. Nixon told Mr. Khrushchev that the house would cost only \$14,000 to build and would be affordable to almost any U.S. steelworker, an assertion that was also taken as an insult by the Soviet leader.

When Mr. Nixon pointed out an automatic washing machine, Mr. Khrushchev said: "We have such things."

"We have steelworkers and peasants who can also afford to spend \$14,000 for a house," he later added.

Finally, Mr. Nixon, recognizing that he could lose the 1960 election right there, began to talk back, but in a strangely mild way.

At the reception Wednesday, at which a videotape of the kitchen debate was shown, Mr. Nixon said of the confrontation: "The last round was a five-hour, off-the-record debate that I am sorry to say was not on tape."

He then added: "We had a lot of other things on tape that I wish were not recorded."

Mr. Nixon offered another compromise, saying: "100 years of life to Chairman Khrushchev."

Mr. Nixon responded that everyone wished good health to the Soviet leader.

But Mr. Khrushchev, perhaps the most adept verbal duelist that Mr. Nixon had ever met, said: "Wait until my 95th birthday, and then we will discuss it again. Why be in a hurry?"

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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So, What About Sakharov?

Staying power is something the Western democracies are not always very good at. They tend to expect a quick return on their political investments, and if it is not forthcoming they turn elsewhere. No doubt the Soviet government was counting on Western impatience when it made its calculations for dealing with Andrei Sakharov, who was reported to have begun a hunger strike almost three months ago and has not been reliably heard from since.

Probably the Kremlin thought the West would have difficulty sustaining attention to the dissident physicist and his wife, if they were kept from public view. Long accustomed to ignoring Russian opinion, it must have figured it could divert most foreign concern by throwing a few bits of unverified assurances into the Western news hopper. To the extent that interest in Mr. Sakharov lingered, it could be dismissed as politically motivated. Soviet authorities may have felt that the Soviet government is doing to Andrei Sakharov, a towering figure who represents the many other individuals victimized for their bravery by unchecked state power. It is the special reason why Westerners must keep at least moral company with Mr. Sakharov. They must keep mentioning his name so that the Soviet government will know it cannot simply work its will on an abandoned man.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bids for November's Votes

So Ronald Reagan will settle for being the candidate of high deficits if he can paint Walter Mondale as the candidate of high taxes.

The president may be right to think this would leave him with the better television commercials this fall. But if that is true, the essence of the debate, the American voter will be twice cheated: of a choice about the proper levels of social and military spending, and of the right to judge which party is more likely to break the destructive cycles of boom and bust.

Mr. Mondale made bold to state that taxes will have to be increased even if defense and other major budget items are held in check. But he let the inattentive conclude that mostly the rich will feel the pain, which is not so.

If the Mondale message is to make sense, it has to be that all Americans will be better off paying somewhat higher taxes soon for the sake of avoiding steep inflation or deep recession, and for balanced growth the world over.

Even more audaciously, Mr. Reagan pronounced himself dead set against raising taxes just days after signing a tax increase that is part of his own "down payment" on the deficit. Now he says he is banking on a commission's 2,478 ideas for cutting waste in programs that he has been managing for three years. And if that does not erase the \$200-billion deficit, he will "look at" cutting Medicare, veterans' benefits, farm subsidies.

If the Reagan rhetoric is to make sense, it will have to concede that the projected deficits are intolerable for four more years, and then either identify the middle-class subsidies to be cut or confess that more taxes will be needed to

pay the Pentagon's bills. Without such candor, the candidates offer only an undignified competition to buy November's vote.

Mr. Reagan's responsibility for a sober economic debate is the greater, precisely because he is able to run on so much happy economic news. There is plenty of credit to be claimed for carrying through with deregulation and for having created a political climate that, in a recession, deprived organized labor of significant bargaining power. Why not then confess the nation's good luck in temporarily escaping from the energy noose? And instead of denouncing high interest rates, why not instruct the public in how its higher monthly installments finance the deficit, draw in an excess of foreign money, import cheaper and in all these ways delay price increases that the boom would otherwise produce?

Instead Mr. Reagan invites the very Democratic demagogery that he deplores, by trotting out his tired "balanced budget" amendment. The Republican senators who hope to lead the nation just a few years hence have already shown that they know better than to shrink from the hard economic decisions ahead. Mr. Mondale and other leading Democrats are ready to share the burden of asking the voters to face up to realities.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

A New Balance in America?

Walter Mondale, in accepting the Democratic Party's presidential nomination in San Francisco last week, engagingly admitted that in 1980 Ronald Reagan had "beaten the pants" off the Democrats. It would be good for America and for the West if such a one-sided contest were not to be repeated.

Mr. Mondale did appear to be groping for a correct balance between the mood that put Mr. Reagan into power and a more understanding approach to needs that Mr. Reagan often has neglected: those of the poor, the minorities, and those of the outside world, whether industrialized, developing or even Communist. If the campaign were to show that the American public would welcome such an adjustment of the balance, it would be all to the goods.

As Mr. Reagan's adoption of a softer tone toward Moscow shows, such a shift would not necessarily require a change of presidents. Nor is the plea for adjusting the balance to be understood as a wish for a weaker America. The West needs a strong America, but one which applies its strength wisely.

— The Financial Times (London).

Censorship at the Olympics

The New York Times observes (IHT, July 27) that although no Soviet athletes, or athletes from [most] other East bloc countries, will take part in the Olympics, those countries will be heavily represented in the press box. Yet from South Africa there will be no journalists. This is a principal issue: If freedom of information is prevented in one direction, there will be extreme difficulty in opposing censorship in the other. Whatever you believe about the

— South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

FROM OUR JULY 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: A Change of Greek Premiers

ATHENS — After two days of anxiety due to the Cretan question and the discontent of the military officers, which led to M. Theotokis' resignation, M. Rallis accepted the office [of premier] on condition that the King would dissolve the Chamber when he judged it necessary and authorize the transformation of the general command of the army into a general council. M. Rallis' task is a hard one. He has not a majority and cannot appeal to the country before obtaining the annexation of Crete. If the annexation is not accepted, the Cretans will elect Deputies to the Hellenic Parliament at the same time as in Greece, and this will be regarded as a "casus belli" by Turkey.

1934: Mussolini Eyes Austrian Crisis

ROME — Four Italian army divisions moved into position along the Brenner and Carabinieri frontiers [on July 26] in a "preventive" move by Premier Mussolini to assist Austria. The opinion in Rome was that the Fascist dictator is driving for a diplomatic front on the part of Italy, England, France and the countries of the Little Entente, which would make clear to Germany the uselessness of any attempt to take advantage of the confusion in Austria. Mussolini has expressed his regrets over the assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss, adding: "The independence of Austria is a principle which has been defended and will still more strenuously be defended by Italy."

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Poland-Church Accord Reported on Farm Fund

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The Polish government has agreed to a proposal by the Roman Catholic Church that the prime minister of Poland and church-appointed officials supervise an independent fund to assist private farmers, according to church sources.

A Catholic official involved in the project said Wednesday that the government had agreed not to have a voice in the fund. He called the agreement the last major hurdle after two years of negotiations.

The fund, to be supported by Western countries, would receive money from church donations and public contributions to stimulate output and earnings for the 3.5 million private farmers in Poland. Most public contributions would come from the United States and West Germany.

Church officials said that some details remained to be worked out with the government, notably tax exemption. But they stressed that pilot projects could start by January with the \$28 million that has already been raised.

The report on the agreement came as Warsaw officials expressed hope in private that amnesty for political prisoners would earn Poland political benefits at home and abroad. The amnesty was announced last weekend.

New Face, Usual Style At the Grès Collection

By Hélène Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The major change at Madame Grès's Thursday was the presence of Bernard Tapie, a French entrepreneur who recently bought a controlling interest in the couture house. His holding company has acquired more than 40 companies since 1977.

The fashion angle is a new one. A year ago, Tapie acquired Mic Mac, a resort-oriented ready-to-wear firm but he went a step further into high fashion with Grès.

Tapie confirmed that he was also negotiating with the Agache-Willett group to make a bid for its Christian Dior subsidiary. A 39-year old

PARIS FASHION

electrical engineer, Tapie is known for buying financially distressed companies, which range from Look (ski bindings) to Kickers (shoes) and Terranova (scales).

With him at Grès's Thursday was Gilles Caussade, the man responsible for Tapie's apparel division. Caussade said Tapie bought Grès "because it's a very great French name with which we can do a lot of wonderful things."

For a start, they are planning to develop Grès's ready-to-wear, which the septuagenarian designer has not done too much with. The first collection is scheduled for spring 1985. Caussade said they were looking at several ready-to-wear designers but have not picked anybody yet. He said they would make an announcement in September.

The name of Azzedine Alaïa, one of the hottest names in French ready-to-wear, has been mentioned but Caussade would not make any comment. Alaïa would be a natural because, while he's made a go of his ready-to-wear, his background and technique are very couture. He, better than most, would relate to the perfectionist Grès.

Reached before he left for Tunisia on Thursday, Alaïa, who was still talking to Caussade on Tuesday, said he was not interested. "They've been talking to me but I said no. There's no interest for me. I don't like old houses at the end of their course." One of his collaborators hinted that Alaïa would not like the idea of working under somebody else's name, now that he is finally making it on his own.

Madame Grès, who still has 33 percent of her stock, needed a financial partner to continue creating in peace. Caussade said Grès seemed pleased. "It's quite an extraordinary marriage," she said. "I love this group. It's headed by somebody who wants nothing but the best."

This may be why, at the end of her collection, she produced a few of her old elaborately draped Greek-goddess type dresses, the kind that have made her famous.

Although she shows last, Grès's collection is always well attended because she is the last of a kind. She turns out exquisite clothes, some of which are so too subtle for most people. The workmanship is exquisite but almost too much in these days of instant fashion.

"They're beautiful but I like my clothes with more jazz in them," said Mercedes Kellogg, an American, who was raving about four dresses she had bought at Gi-vichy.

In her usual no-music, no-nonsense atmosphere, Grès, who locks the door of her pristine salons until the end of the collection, showed her own, very Grès creations — neatly tailored suits, often with

300 Are Detained in Uruguay

Montevideo — An estimated 300 people, among them the wife of the imprisoned Uruguayan political leader, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, were arrested Wednesday during a demonstration to demand Mr. Ferreira's release, protest organizers said.



Cardinal Józef Glemp

Polish government spokesmen predict only a token initial response from the United States, most likely involving relaxation of some economic sanctions.

The agricultural aid plan is a favored project of Cardinal Józef Glemp, the primate of Poland. It relies heavily on funds raised in the West to support the only large group of private farmers among Soviet-bloc nations.

The private farmers, who own small farms but altogether till more than 75 percent of the country's farmland, make up one of the most affluent sectors in Polish society.

But although they are well paid for their crops and animals, the farmers lack adequate money for modern machinery and other equipment to make farming more efficient.

Poland's farms were forcibly made collective under post-World War II Communist rule. But in 1956, after wide disturbances over food shortages, farmers were allowed to withdraw from the collectives. Most did.

The concept of having the Roman Catholic Church direct Western currencies to the private farmers, without involvement or supervision of the Communist Party or the government, is unusual in a Communist-ruled nation.

Another unusual element of the projected fund rests on the almost certain involvement of former ac-

tivist members of the rural Solidarity movement. The union of farmers was crushed by the government in 1982.

"The legislation for the fund has already been approved by parliament," according to a church official close to the negotiations.

Of the initial \$22-million contribution, he said, \$4 million is being provided by the church in the United States and \$10 million more in funds from the United States. The rest is from Western Europe.

Polish church sources said the pilot projects are to involve the import of tractor tires, improved veterinary services, cooperatives for the repair and maintenance of farm machinery, district milk-processing plants and development of roads and rural schools.



A Mori gown at Paris show.

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Namibia Aide Says SWAPO Rejects South Africa Truce Offer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa — The guerrilla movement fighting South African rule in South-West Africa has refused an offer by Pretoria to cease hostilities, according to the territory's administrator general, Willie van Niekerk.

Mr. van Niekerk's office said in a statement issued Thursday that the cease-fire offer was first made July 7 and then repeated Wednesday in talks held in the Cape Verde Islands by the administrator general and the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) guerrilla movement.

Mr. van Niekerk returned to Pretoria on Thursday morning and briefed the South African foreign minister, R.F. Botha. Mr. van Niekerk's statement was released by his office in Windhoek, capital of the disputed territory that is also known as Namibia.

SWAPO has fought a guerrilla war since 1966 to end South African rule, which began during World War I.

The statement said Mr. Niekerk "had made it clear that South Africa sought an end to the loss of life and wished to find a formula for cessation of hostilities. SWAPO, however, was not prepared to depart from its entrenched position that a cease-fire could only be effected under United Nations supervision and after the implementation of Resolution 435."

"It was therefore not possible to reach agreement," the statement said.

The UN Security Council's Resolution 435 of 1978 sets out steps for South African withdrawal from the territory, creation of a UN peace-keeping force and election of a constitutional assembly in the territory leading to independence.

According to the statement, Mr. Botha said that South African security forces would act to prevent SWAPO incursions into Namibia from bases in southern Angola.

Mr. van Niekerk planned to hold a news conference upon his arrival

later Thursday in Windhoek from South Africa.

South Africa has accepted the UN plan's provisions but has insisted that the estimated 25,000 Cuban troops in Marxist-led Angola be withdrawn before the independence plan is carried out. The United States also insists on Cuban withdrawal from Angola, which is Africa's last colony. In Washington, John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, observed that "direct contacts overcome distrust."

Until now South Africa has refused repeated SWAPO requests for direct formal talks. The Pretoria government objects to UN resolutions recognizing SWAPO as the only authentic representative of the Namibian people and has not wanted to imply that the movement has a special status.

Meanwhile, top U.S. and Angolan officials held talks in the Cape Verde Islands on Thursday after the South Africa-SWAPO meeting, to try to find ways to reduce tensions in southern Africa, the Portuguese radio reported.

It was believed to be the first time that South African and

SWAPO delegations have met face to face without other parties present. The United States has been closely involved in the inconclusive negotiations.

U.S. diplomats in Pretoria saw the talks as "another step" in America's protracted efforts to negotiate an independence settlement for Namibia, which is Africa's last colony. In Washington, John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, observed that "direct contacts overcome distrust."

Moreover, the U.S. Department and South Africa are said to believe that there is little likelihood of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola — and peace in South-West Africa — before the avowedly Marxist leadership in Luanda, Angola, has reached an accommodation with rebels fighting under the banner of Jonas Savimbi, a rapprochement that has proved elusive.

(AP, WP, NYT)

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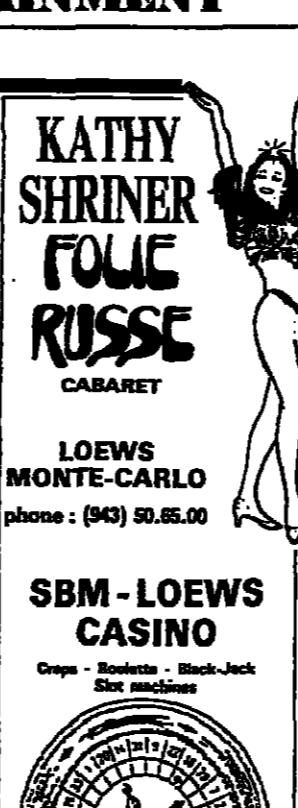
Reuters

ROME — Italy has changed its preventive detention laws to reduce the time criminal suspects can be imprisoned without trial.

Under rules approved in parliament on Wednesday, pre-trial detention has been cut to a maximum of six years for serious crimes and five months for minor ones. The previous limit was 10 years and eight months, but magistrates could effectively hold suspects indefinitely by ordering consecutive detentions.

Magistrates used the detention laws widely over the past decade to break the leftist Red Brigades, holding thousands of guerrilla suspects rounded up by the police. Nearly two thirds of the 50,000 now in Italian prisons are pre-trial detainees, including some guerrilla suspects who have been held for eight years or more.

The new law also set maximum detention periods for each stage of Italy's complex judicial process.



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WEEKEND

July 27, 1984

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English Opera Troupes in the U. S.: Some Sobering Comparisons

by John Rockwell

NEW YORK — For more than a century, the English had to suffer the scorn of the Continent, musically speaking. "Das Land ohne Musik," the Germans sneered — the country without music. But all that has changed in the last 50 years. British composers easily hold their own internationally. British orchestras, conductors and singers proliferate on the world's stages. And now, if such proof were needed, we realize that English opera, too, need fear comparisons with no one.

In the last few weeks, both of London's major opera companies have performed in the United States for the first time. The English National Opera (the rough equivalent in London to the New York City Opera here) played in Texas and New Orleans before settling in for 10 days at the Metropolitan Opera House. And the Royal Opera, Covent Garden (the big international house in London comparable to the Met) has just finished an 11-performance run in Los Angeles, as part of the Olympic Arts Festival. What seems almost as interesting as both companies' actual artistry is what they tell us about American opera, and the two New York companies in particular. In some areas, New York can easily withstand the competition. With casting, for instance, the young American singers at the City Opera seem easily the equals, if not the superiors, of the counterparts with the ENO.

BUT in other respects, above all the willingness to champion national composers and to entertain new staging ideas, the English visus provided an enlightening, somewhat sobering standard for evaluation. Both London companies' devotion to Benjamin Britten this year in America (and other composers at home) is not paralleled by a similar advocacy of American composers by the New York companies. And while Britain is hardly at the cutting edge of production stylism, the best stagings of both companies during these tours served to remind us how unsure the New York opera houses seem just now in this regard.

Tour performances cannot, of course, give a comprehensive picture of any company's artistic vitality: repertory, productions and casting are all carefully chosen to present a positive impression. One would never know, for instance, that the Royal Opera has encountered uncharacteristic critical carping at home for the last couple of seasons, or that other British companies at the same level as the ENO, above all the Welsh National Opera, have challenged the English company for boldness and musical standards.

Still, the productions here showed both London companies in a most favorable light. In the English National Opera tour repertory, Jonathan Miller's mafioso production of "Rigoletto" wasn't quite so rapturously welcomed by New Yorkers as it was at home, and the ENO version of Prokofiev's "War and Peace" had to contend with memories of the lavish Bolshoi performances seen here in 1975. But both were still admired, in some quarters at least, and so was "Patience," even in a house ludicrously larger than what Gilbert and Sullivan should be seen in. Both operas of Britten were greeted in tones that ranged from respect to enthusiasm: "Gloriana," for its rarity and the crustiness of Britten's music and Sarah Walker's portrayal of Elizabeth I, and "The Turn of the Screw," seen only in San Antonio, for the brilliance of Miller's staging and an impeccable performance.

The Royal Opera was even more warmly reviewed. Plácido Domingo aside, the cast

for the new production of "Turandot" (so new that London won't see it until September) was nothing special, nor was Colin Davis' gentlemanly conducting. But Andrei Serban's stage direction, abetted by Sally Jacobs' fanciful sets and costumes, made a thrilling spectacle. Jon Vickers and Davis combined for a searing "Peter Grimes" in Elijah Moshinsky's powerfully austere 1975 production. And Davis, a nicely consistent cast and a gorgeous August Everding-Jürgen Flöte production made Mozart's "Zauberflöte" as magical as it should be.

When comparing the London and New York companies, it should be remembered that both the Met and the City Opera have close ties to Britain. John Dexter was at the Met, overseeing productions, and Joan Ingles is still casting director. The result has been a steady influx of British singers, conductors, directors and designers to the Met. At City Opera, such directors as Colin Graham, conductors as Raymond Leppard and even — at our "American National Opera," as Beverly Sills tried to call it for a while — such singers as Heather Harper, who just finished doing Ellen Orford in Britten's "Peter Grimes" in Los Angeles.

And yet there are differences, as well — significant ones. Interestingly, I think, the proportionately greater role of public financing in Britain does not count for much. It no doubt allows a little greater independence from immediate box-office considerations in the choice of repertory. But the English companies' greater venturesomeness in that regard can better be explained by a more sophisticated public and the determined advocacy of the new (or at least the British new) by the London musical press — which can seem sycophantic and boosterish, but which can also be supportive in a way that the more determinedly independent American press sometimes is not.

The English advocacy of the contemporary, the unfamiliar and the British is best seen in the fact that of the eight operas offered here by both companies, three were by Britten. "The Turn of the Screw" and "Peter Grimes" are relative staples, but "Gloriana" is a real rarity.

Compare that — and the real, loving care evinced by both companies in their British productions and performances — with the Met and City Opera. The latter has had an intermittent history of support for American opera, and shows signs of a renewed interest in at least its potentially popular products in the future. The Met has a poor history of commissions and of performing what it does commission, and hasn't even gotten around to some of the 20th century's recognized masterpieces (Schoenberg's "Moses und Aron," for starters).

ALLIED to its advocacy of British composers is the ENO's policy of presenting everything in English. Right now in New York and across the country, opera companies are leaping aboard the "super-titles" bandwagon, although to this taste the jury is still out as to whether such projections are more helpful or distracting. In England, as in Germany, it has long been the custom for every theater short of the overtly international houses (like Covent Garden) to sing in the language of the audience. The companies are encouraged to do so by theater sizes far smaller and more intimate than the barns into which American singers must shout.

We live in an era of the visually spectacular — in opera on the European continent, and in the avant-garde, everywhere. That revolution has only slowly penetrated across the English Channel, however, and even more slowly across the Atlantic to our most conservatively opera houses. Interestingly, it was the Royal Opera that made the more

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striking impression in terms of stage direction and design. The interest derived from the fact that as an international house Covent Garden might be expected to cast superstar singers unwilling to rehearse for long periods, while the ENO could cultivate a musical-dramatic ensemble style.

The English National Opera does have its radical productions, but perhaps partly because the company sensed potential resistance from the New York audience and press, and more likely because first priority was placed on repertoire rather than productions, most of the ENO's New York offerings looked dowdy. The Colin Graham "Giornals" dated from 1966, and looks it, and while "War and Peace" was ingenious in its use of slides, the slides themselves were undistinguished. Miller's "Turn of the Screw" in San Antonio was fairly handsome and theatrically clever. That leaves the "Rigoletto," about which much has already been written. Whatever one thought of Miller's original conceit or his working-out of plot details, the actual designs were striking enough — if nowhere near so bold as the best work seen today in Paris, Milan or throughout Germany.

The Serban-Jacobs "Turandot" was something else again. Jacobs, who is English but who has lived in Los Angeles since 1967, was responsible for such Peter Brook/Royal Shakespeare Company settings of the 1960s as "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Marat/Sade," and she has lost none of her dazzling visual flair. The "Grimes" was less arresting visually than as a reproductive, concentrated statement of a work too often cluttered by fishing-village postcards. But the "Zauberflöte," a recreation of a mid-'70s Munich original, at least suggested the illusionistic wonders of the present-day German stage in a conservative but still very beautiful way.

TAKEN as a whole these operas made most stagings at the two New York companies look pretty staid. As it happens, we are in limbo in New York when it comes to direction and design.

From a musical standpoint, the visits by the two English companies were also instructive. In terms of casting, the New York companies have nothing to fear from the comparison. Covent Garden offers less vocal firepower than the Met on a week-in, week-out basis, and its Los Angeles casts had their ups and downs.

Both British companies offered fine orchestras and even finer choruses. Both music directors sounded slightly uncomfortable with the passions of Italian opera. Mark Elder, the young ENO music director, led an assured account of "Gloriana" but a rather too polite "Rigoletto." Lionel Friend conducted the chamber forces of "The Turn of the Screw" expertly, and James Lockhart did the best he could with the rambling "War and Peace." If Elder seemed no Verdian, then Colin Davis, who is stepping down as music director of the Royal Opera, is no Puccinian. But he conducted a full-blooded "Grimes" and a truly noble "Zauberflöte."

Already, there is talk of a return trip by the ENO — to Los Angeles next summer. For all the complaints they may occasionally encounter at home, both the Royal and the English National proved equal to mustering a viable series of productions for U.S. consumption. It was good to hear Britten so authoritatively rendered. But both of companies, even with the ENO's language policy, are stylistically versatile ensembles fully capable of addressing themselves to the repertory of the world. Operatically, England is a "Land ohne Musik" no more.

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The New Wave in Mime

by Alan M. Kriegsman

WASHINGTON — Until recently, the art of mime was generally identified with its one really celebrated exponent, Marcel Marceau, the French artist who popularized the art form three decades ago. Mime came to mean the sort of whiteface, illusionary skills that were Marceau's specialty.

A backlash ensued, however. Marceau's popularity spawned legions of imitators, few as adept as Marceau, and both the public and the press developed an allergy. Part of it had to do with the kind of frustrating guessing game a mime performance could become in the hands of a less than polished practitioner. Woody Allen bitmap lampooned the phenomenon in a *New Yorker* story:

"The mime now proceeded to spread a picnic blanket, and, instantly, my old confusion set in. He was either spreading a picnic blanket or milking a small goat. Next, he elaborately removed his shoes, except I'm not positive that they were his shoes, because he drank one of them and mailed the other to Pittsburgh."

This was written in the mid-1960s, and the skepticism has persisted.

Ironically, what is now being called "the new mime" — a differently oriented, more psychologically probing kind of performance with an emphasis on a wide range of movement arts — had its roots in the ideas and techniques of Marceau's teacher, Etienne Decroux. Decroux, who was also the mentor of Jean-Louis Barrault, has become the patron saint of "the new mime."

Now, mime is coming into its own in the United States. The signs are everywhere, including here in Washington, where there is no lack of performances by jugglers, magicians, puppeteers, clowns, and mask makers, among others. Mime, in its contemporary manifestations, has come to embrace all these skills and more.

But along with the burgeoning activity and excitement has come an identity crisis. Within the field and without, people are asking, what is this thing called mime? A concrete illustration of the quandary and the kind of dilemma it poses is the recent decision by the National Endowment for the Arts to move funding for mime from the agency's dance program to its theater program, starting next year. Mime falls between the cracks of existing categories. Mimes themselves are unsure which ties are the closest.

Even when mime is defined more narrowly as gestural theater, a fundamental schism asserts itself — a division between old and new style mime, to put it in broad terms.

DEcroix, originator of the new mime, had little use for illusionist mime; as he once put it, "If I have been impressed by all the arts, even if not equally impressed by all of them, there is one that disleases me. That is pantomime. Pantomime: that play of face and hands, which seems to try to explain things but lacks the torso by clutching fingers or twisted arms, swift, smooth falls and rollovers. There is a wild disjunction to it all — often parts of the body seem to be going in opposing directions and temps at the same time — but also a crazy, internal logic."

A LONGSIDE Leabhart's performance was a duet called "Spring Forward, Fall Back" by Jeanne Kranich and Kate Lunga. Lunga studies with Leabhart, as well as Decroux and other mimes. The piece also had its autobiographical side — one whole section, for example, with the two women sitting on folding chairs, had the performers repeatedly raising and shaking their arms, like children in a classroom voluntering answers to a teacher's questions. It does not sound like much in blunt description but the duo managed to invest the scene with intense emotion, conveyed purely through bodily tension, position and movement.

Another example of "new mime," but not so serious in content, is the work of the clown Geoff Hoyle, of San Francisco. He performs a vastly amusing solo, "Fool," on the premise that he was unwillingly trapped on stage and longed desperately for escape. In one brilliant passage he dons a fool's cap and a mask consisting of oversized spectacles, a huge nose and a handbar moustache. He then engages in a silent, mysteriously hilarious encounter with his own "double," a miniature head on a stick, with the same cap and mask. It was exquisitely funny, but at the same time oddly poignant, toying with the idea of confronting oneself as a doubting, critical outsider.

From the immediate perspective of present-day theater, mime is often regarded as a sort of special, fringe activity, somehow on the sidelines of the "mainstream." It is the relatively recent, Western tradition of "plays" that is special. Mimetic arts and techniques have played a fundamental role, not only in ancient, non-Western and pre-Renaissance theater, but in our own conventions of drama, opera, ballet and musicals.

The recent resurgence of mime suggests that perhaps the pendulum is swinging back and restoring mime once more to its place both in the spectrum of arts and in public affection. No doubt there is still a long way to go, but that is what makes the current rise in mime performance and mime audiences so promising.

Mime may not be sure in its own mind exactly what it wants or ought to be, but it is pretty clear it is headed for the big time, whatever definition eventually prevails. ■

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English in the World: Invasion in Italy, Transplant in Asia

by James M. Johnson

CASTELLO, Italy — When in doubt, as every French president knows, a forthright attack on François will do no harm and may always enlist the support of the Académie Française, founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu to lay down the law on correct usage.

Despite the clarion calls to Gallic patricianism, however, the well of *Français* is, from the official viewpoint, becoming ever more impure and defiled by perfidious *Anglais*.

But in Italy, home of Latin, the source of all the Romance languages, such appeals to linguistic purity fall on ears deafened by a steady barrage of Italophile: *il leader, il marketing, lo shopping, il computer, il relax, il pop (music), il numero uno, il big, il cocktail, il bar*... the list seems endless.

Where can an Italian who resents this invasion of his language by foreign words find support? Theoretically, he can turn to the Accademia della Crusca, founded in 1583 in Florence to sift the wheat (pure usage) from the chaff (bran or chaff of impure usage). But today, the academy, which is composed of 11 "national" members and 10 Italian and 10 foreign corresponding academicians, offers purists only cold comfort.

The academy has not tried to play a normative role for a long time now," its secretary, Giovanni Nencioni, said recently. "When no academician can agree with another, I don't see how we can get the whole country to accept our views. The academy is now primarily engaged in research. We have a triple purpose: the study of the language, the emendation and correction of texts of Italian literature and the updating of our dictionary, which was first published in 1612 and had an enormous influence on the compilation of lexicons and dictionaries by other European academics in the 17th century."

The academics are all professors involved in linguistic studies, and their headquarters is the severe but serene Renaissance Villa Medicea in this suburban village, five kilometers (three miles) north of Florence.

At the mention of the Académie, Nencioni smiled. "The Académie," he

said, "has the duty not only of studying the language but also of defending it, insuring its integrity and purity. I think the French have a somewhat hegemonic view of their language. I recall that the late President [Georges] Pompidou formed an official committee to manufacture words to be used instead of foreign expressions.

"That has not been our approach for a century or more. When the academy was founded and for a couple of hundred years afterward, it did try to set norms and impose a standard usage, based on the language spoken in Tuscany and Florence and especially on the works of the great triad of Tuscan authors: Dante, Boccaccio and Petrarca. But all that is finished."

Nencioni takes a highly indulgent view of the invasion of foreign words, especially of English. "Provence was the international language in the 14th century," he said, "and it has left many traces in our language. Then in the 16th century, it was Spanish. *Brio* is one of the words of Spanish origin that comes immediately to mind, but there are many others. French influence began with the Enlightenment in the 18th century, leaving us with *analysis* and *epoch* and many other words. Now it is the turn of English."

Nencioni does not share French fears of an influx of foreign words.

"Italian or any language has its own vitality and is capable of defending itself," he said. "But also it's futile fighting the tide."

Many of the words are technical or scientific, representing ideas coming from outside the country. If you bring in a computer, you will naturally call it by its original, foreign name."

THE last official campaign in Italy to defend the language was waged by the Fascist government. "The Academy of Italy was coining words for every foreign term," Nencioni remarked, "but only a few caught on. *Autista* replaced *chauffeur* but *codi di gallo* (rooster's tail — for cocktail) didn't." His laughter suggested no regret.

In their adoption into Italian, English words often take a considerable battering. It is not possible or correct to say in English "I'm going to enjoy the relax," for the word is not used as a noun. But it has become one.

When the Italians have perfected Italophile, they may take to exporting it. So "Ip...Ip...Ooh-rah" for *il made-in-Italy*. ■

by William K. Stevens

NEW DELHI — The traveler wanted to fly from Calcutta to Delhi, but was not sure whether to go on Tuesday or Wednesday.

"It is better to make the booking for Tuesday rather than Wednesday so that later you would not have to prepose it," the reservations clerk said with what seemed unassimilated linguistic logic.

That is just one small clue to the way in which Indian English — after North American and British the most prevalent of many global Englishes — is developing, changing, growing and evolving into one of the world's most distinctive tongues.

Purists see it as an aberrational offshoot and look down their noses at it. But some linguists contend that it is rounding into a valid and respectable entity of its own. Actually, they mean South Asian English, the link language of 25 million of the most influential people in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal. In India, English and Hindi are the official national languages for government use.

It is now clear, in the opinion of Dr. Braj Kachru, Kashmiri linguist teaching at the University of Illinois, that, as he puts it, "a standard variety of South Asian English has evolved," on its own, without the prop of British colonial enforcement. Kachru recently published a book on the subject and wants to compile a dictionary of Indian English.

Shaped by local social conditions in response to local needs and altered by the adoption of forms, constructions and vocabulary from indigenous languages, Indian English appears to be here to stay, adding a strong, increasingly distinct flavor to the planetary babel.

With the ultimate bureaucratic putdown, delivered with classic, quintessential Indian phrasing: "Whatever you are wanting, I am not giving."

Among the distinguishing characteristics of Indian English, linguists say, is a pronounced tendency toward Latinity. "Desire" is preferred to "death." Critics are always finding "lacuna" in the projects of government planners. People are felicitated on their birthdays and consoled in sorrow. A car is not mortgaged to the bank, it is "airdashed."

The newspapers, perhaps most of all, reflect the distinctive voice of Indian English. Journalists use a number of distinctive but essentially non-Indian clichés: criminals are "miscreants" or "bad characters" or "antisocial elements." Public officials do not fly from place to place, they "airdash."

More numerous are the Hindi words that pepper the news, in such headlines as "Gram, Urad and Moong Fall Sharply in Delhi." Gram, urad and moong are lentils in the commodities market. ■

Akshwar Jha of Delhi University, this is a sign that Indian English has not yet matured: that many Indians still try to imitate British and American English rather than handle the language with confidence and let it flow naturally.

The influence of British English remains very strong. "In the hospital" is "in the hospital"; "Can" is pronounced "cahn't." Politicians are "keen" to gather votes. The last letter of the alphabet is pronounced "zed."

Furthermore, much of spoken Indian English is influenced by constructions and words from Indian languages. One such usage is "isn't it?" (comparable to the French "est-ce-pas?") which can be traced to the Hindi "hai-ne."

Other examples are the use of "you must know" for "you must know"; "What is your native place?" a common ice-breaker; "The driver is absconding," for "The driver absconded;" and the phrase "Tea-coffee, please?" from a waiter

TRAVEL

Restaurants: Basic Burgundy

by Patricia Wells

BOUE-LES-BEAUNE, France — For many of us, the scenario of a dreamy sort of wander through the back roads of the Burgundian countryside goes something like this: You set out without much of an itinerary, maybe not even a guide book, in hope of stumbling upon some perfectly innocent restaurant where, for about 70 francs, your luncheon feast might include a crisp green salad and a fresh omelet; you'll sample a respectable local wine, maybe tuck into a selection of Burgundian cheeses, and finish the meal off with an impeccably fresh fruit tart. Afterward, you'll drive along a bit, and up a quiet hillside find a small cellar where the winemaker is young, honest and energetic. You enjoy a chat with the vigneron, discover a perfectly pleasing and little-known wine, and leave with a few well-priced bottles for the next day's picnic.

Dreams and reality seldom cross paths, and in the true-to-life scenario the restaurant food may well bear an unmistakable resemblance to high school cafeteria fare, and the wine is likely to be overpriced, pretentious, or all three.

Traveling recently through Burgundy with Kermit Lynch, a highly respected American seller and importer of domaine-bottled French wines, I shared some of the fruits of his research, meeting some of the region's finer independent winemakers, discovering along the way a few spots for simple, honest, no-frills dining.

Driving up to La Bouzerotte, a humble dining room set in the heart of the *cassis* and *framboise* country, you just might find the chef out in his roadside garden picking a basket of greens for your lunch. Inside the decor is serviceable, at best, but the menu is a dream for those who crave the most basic French fare: a crispy salad showered with homemade croutons and sizzling *tartines* (here, of course, it's the *salade Bouzerte*), a hefty omelet stuffed with thick slices of potatoes and *tartines*, both sautéed to a crispy brown, and a perfectly decent cheese tray that includes a fine local *chevre*. While it, there is a fresh, crusty, country bread, and a pale, crisp and refreshing 1982 Aligoté from the cellar of Paul Crouzet, priced at 36.50 francs (about \$4). For dessert, the chef might have prepared a fragrant raspberry tart (you'll know by the aroma and flavors that the fruit was picked at its peak) or another fruit offering layered with sunset-orange apricots. When the bill comes, you'll get change back from your 100-franc note.

The French have a word for restaurants like this: *correct*. Which means the place is simple, unpretentious, good but never great.

Another totally correct regional spot is Au Bon Accueil, a wood-paneled dining room in the hills beyond Beaune, a restaurant where businessmen, young couples and entire families gather for an honest meal. There is that

welcoming scent from the kitchen that says the chef is not afraid of sturdy food, with flavor, and you catch on right away that he has a love affair with garlic. Choose either the shaded terrace or the large, wood-paneled dining room, selecting from the 46.60-franc menu that offers rough country pâtés and *jambon persillé*, a classic *coq au vin*, quite satisfying French fried potatoes, and an above-average cheese tray. The wine list, made up of nothing but uninspiring commercially bottled wines, at least offers some half bottles, so you are really forced to make a commitment. You can do a little mix-and-match tasting, without doing too much harm to your palate or pocketbook.

AFTER lunch at either La Bouzerotte or Au Bon Accueil, travelers might stop in to taste and to chat with two of the region's little-known independent winemakers. Be sure to call in advance for a meeting.

Back in the hills behind Meursault and Auxey-Duresses, in the village of Saint-Romain — where a traditional barrelmaker still plies his trade — proud young Alain Gras will offer a tour of his spotless, old-fashioned cellar, and a tasting of his red and white Saint-Romain. The 1983 vintage is just about ready for the trip from barrel to bottle, and you'll find his white is round and homogeneous, his red both firm and earthy. Gras insists on making wines the traditional way, which means he does not tamper with nature. He does not fool around with artificial heating to boost the wines along, and if at all possible, he does not ever filter, allowing the wine's true character to emerge unmarred.

As Lynch noted on tasting the white '83s from the barrel, the '82s from the bottle: "This is better than 80 percent of the Chassagne-Montrachet you'll find in Burgundy." That is a heavy statement, but it comes from a man who spends six months a year in European cellars, tasting, passing judgment, and buying or not buying, following high standards and an exceptional palate.

Gras sells more than 90 percent of his wine outside France — much of it goes to the United States and Japan — but a small amount is left for those here who want a fresh and lively domaine-bottled Burgundy selling for about 30 francs a bottle.

In nearby Pommard, Domaine Lejeune offers powerful traditional wines, heady, concentrated, dark and full-flavored, the kind of wine Lynch describes as "rough and chewy." The owner, who also teaches enology at the Lycée Agricole in Beaune, makes impressive wines using old-fashioned methods: He does not stem the grapes, which are allowed to undergo a long fermentation, making for long-lasting wines full of rich color, flavor and tannin. Currently, Domaine Lejeune is offering a luscious and lusty Bourgogne Passetoutgrain 1982 for about 24 francs a bottle, and a variety of Pommards from various vintages for 54 to 89 francs a bottle.

By now, one is hungry again, and ready to take to the road exploring, in the you'll-miss-it-if-you-blink village of Meloisey, a young, sincere and ambitious local couple took over the town's only restaurant and hotel, La Renaissance, about two years ago. They are now trying to restock an ill-chosen wine cellar while struggling to attract a steady clientele that comfortably mixes locals with travelers. They are not there yet, but the Dubois-Molins have their hearts in the right place. If you go for a single, well-priced wine — the 120-franc Meursault Boch — you will find the visit was worth the minor detour. The 59-franc menu offers a suitable *jambon persillé* (marred only by parsley that was a bit on the mushy side); a nicely *cog au vin* served with marvelously cooked, buttery rice; a boring steak and an uninspiring apple tart. But to save room for the delicious *coupe Bourgognonne*, a vibrantly flavored cassis sorbet generously studded with whole black currants, topped by a healthy splash of crème de cassis. It all makes for an intense mingling of a single flavor that pleasantly lingers on through the night.

RESTAURANTS:
La Bouzerotte, 21200 Bouze-lès-Beaune, tel: (80) 22.52.33 or 26.01.37. No credit cards. Closed Monday, Tuesday and in August. From 75 to 100 francs per person, including wine and service.

Au Bon Accueil, La Montagne de Beaune, 21200 Beaune tel: (80) 22.08.80. Credit card: Visa. Lunch only, except lunch and dinner Sunday: closed Friday. Menu at 46.60 francs per person, including service but no wine; Sunday, menu at 56 and 74 francs. *No à la carte menu*.

La Renaissance, in Meloisey, (postal address: 21190 Meursault) tel: (80) 22.43.60 (to be changed in the fall to 80) 22.00.76. Credit card: Visa. Closed Wednesday and from Jan. 1 to Feb. 15. Menu at 50 francs, including service and wine, and 74 francs, not including service and wine. *A la carte* from 100 to 200 francs per person, depending upon wine selection.

WINEMAKERS:
If visiting vineyards, call in advance for an appointment.

Alain Gras, (80) 21.27.83, or (80) 21.23.81. Saint-Romain-le-Haut, 21190 Meursault. For Saint-Romain red and white, and Auxey-Duresses red. Approximately 30 francs a bottle for recent vintages.

Domaine Lejeune, 21630 Pommard, tel: (80) 22.10.28. For Bourgogne Passetoutgrain, Pommard, Pommard Argillières and Pommard Rugiens (both premiers crus), priced from 24 to 89 francs a bottle, depending upon wine and vintage.

CORRECTION: Because of an editing error, the prices at Apicus, the Paris restaurant, were given incorrectly in Weekend of July 13. The sentence should have read: About 220 francs per person, including wine and service.

• Japan. While bowing is the customary greeting, the handshake is acceptable these days, says Etsuko Penner of the Japanese National Tourist Organization, but the foreigner is advised to wait and see what the Japanese does. If he or she extends a hand, shake it. If greeted by a bow, it's better to return one, bending from the waist with the hands at the sides. Sightseers must remember to remove their shoes upon entering any religious place or a private home. Invitations to Japanese homes are rare, since the Japanese see them as private, modest and unsuitable for entertaining guests; they prefer to entertain outside the home.

Eating on the street is frowned upon, although increasing numbers of young people do it because of the growth of U.S.-style fast-food outlets. At the table, lay chopsticks on the table: never leave them in a bowl. Tipping the bowl to your mouth to eat rice or noodles — and even slurping to eat soup — is unacceptable.

• Sweden. An invitation for 7 P.M. means you must arrive at 7 P.M. "It's not uncommon

hostess. Before leaving the table, thank the hosts for the meal and telephone the next day to say thank you again. But do not expect spur-of-the-moment invitations for drinks and snacks. More usual are afternoon coffee-and-cookie get-togethers held to celebrate birthdays and name days.

Americans are advised to introduce themselves. Swedes concede that they are generally staid and they welcome a visitor who

is expected to serve the ice.

• Mexico. A smile and handshake will go a long way in Mexico," says Vincent Hodges of the Mexican National Tourist Com-

pany, "but a gentleman should never ever attempt to kiss a woman he doesn't know well, either on the face or on the hand." While it seems that everyone is embracing, kissing is only for those with long friendships. In the country of *mariachi*, your host will expect you to be 15 to 30 minutes late for lunch or dinner; women invited on their own are never expected to arrive on time.

Chivalry is very much alive, and men open doors of cars and buildings for women. They

are expected to stand when a woman enters a room and to give up their seat on buses and on the subway.

It is in poor taste to wear shorts on city streets and for women to wear slacks to any social gathering. At an evening function, a long dress is never out of place.

One of the worst social blunders is to become intoxicated. Women are expected to sip Scotch. If you should be invited to spend the weekend at a Mexican home, it is usual to tip the servants when leaving. Sending flowers to the hostess afterward is considered preferable to arriving with a gift.

• India. Displays of affection are more restrained than in the United States, so it is best to refrain from kissing in public, hugging by close friends of the same sex is acceptable. Shaking hands as an alternative to the tradition of bringing the palms of the hands together in front of you, is common place for men in major cities, although women generally adhere to the traditional way of greeting, according to Vijay Kumar, of the India Government Tourist Office. Visits to mosques and temples and some monuments should remove their shoes or don a shoe-covering when provided.

"If you are invited to a home for dinner you are not really expected to arrive on time," says M. M. Chaudhury of Air India. "You are on Indian standard time, which means 15 or 30 minutes later than the time given. Another tip is to eat something before you arrive because a great deal of alcohol is likely to be served before dinner."

• Egypt. If you admire a possession or an article of clothing, says Nimer Habachy, a New York radio personality, it is likely to be offered to you. It is a custom "part formal and part generosity" that confounds many visitors. They should use discretion about whether to accept the offering.

Habachy, a native of Cairo, recommends that women dress conservatively in public places. "For Westerners especially women, to walk around without sleeves is not a good move, and shorts are out. Many mosques, especially those off the tourist trail, do not welcome women; and visitors, on entering a mosque, should remove their shoes and put on the socks that are provided."

"Remember, too, that tips are the only source of income for many people. A tip is expected for the least service. That is the way it is."

• Israel. Families generally serve the larger meal (when meat is on the menu) at midday, and a smaller dairy meal in the evenings. Most hotels observe kosher dietary restrictions, meaning, essentially, that certain fish and meat products are proscribed, and that meat and milk are not served at the same meal. Accept the fact that cafés are often noisy. Israelis tend to be boisterous as well as casual, and they are not big drinkers.

Chivalry is very much alive, and men open doors of cars and buildings for women. They

conductors, Justus Frantz piano (Beethoven).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).

CONCERTS — Aug. 2: Ensemble Haacquaert, Cornelis Dumbraevanne conductor (Handel, Verdi).

Aug. 19: Ouroboros Orchestra, Ivan Fischer conductor (Mendelssohn, Schubert).

Aug. 28: Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra, Ton Koopman conductor (Mozart).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 66.70.43).

CONCERTS — Aug. 29: New York Philharmonic Chamber Concert.

Aug. 30: New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

RECITALS — Aug. 13: Markus Stocker cello.

Aug. 18: Raymond Leung violin, Winnie Joyé harpsichord (Bach, Leclair).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Charlottenburg Palace (tel: 300.53.95).

RECITALS — Aug. 4 and 5: Friedemann Gottschick organ, Ulrike Gottschick soprano, Sebastian Gottschick violin (Bach, Handel).

Aug. 11: Cilla Grossenbacher soprano, Elisabeth Roloff organ (Monteverdi, Bach).

Aug. 13: Rodrigue Milosi violin, Elizabeth Joyé harpsichord (Bach, Leclair).

STOCKHOLM, Drottningholm Court Theater (tel: 60.82.25).

OPERA — Aug. 1-4, 6-11: "Medea" (Benda); "Il Maestro di Capella" (Cimarosa).

Aug. 31: "L'Arbre di Diana" (Martin y Soler).

National Museum of Art (tel: 24.42.00).

RECITALS — Aug. 26: Hartmut Rohm piano (Brahms).

Aug. 29: Lynn Harrell cello, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Beethoven, Rachmaninov).

Aug. 31: Anne Sophie Mutter violin, Alexej Weissenberg piano (Brahms).

SWITZERLAND

STOCKHOLM, Drottningholm Court Theater (tel: 60.82.25).

OPERA — Aug. 1-4, 6-11: "Medea" (Benda); "Il Maestro di Capella" (Cimarosa).

Aug. 31: "L'Arbre di Diana" (Martin y Soler).

National Museum of Art (tel: 24.42.00).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Jean Antoine Watteau."

ROYAL Opera House (tel: 10.22.47).

CONCERTS — Aug. 13 and 14: London Pro Musica (Renaissance music).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Folkcraft Museum (tel: 46.45.27).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 24: "Folk Art of India."

Kanagawa Kenmin Hall (tel: 234.59.51).

BALLET — Stanislavsky Ballet — Aug. 4: "Don Quixote" (Petipa, Puccini).

Aug. 17 and 20: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (Strauss).

Aug. 19, 21, 25: "Die Hochzeit des Figaro" (Mozart).

Aug. 23 and 29: "Tosca" (Puccini).

HEIDENBERG, Theater der Stadt (tel: 205.19).

CONCERT — Aug. 22: Munich Bach Ensemble (Bach).

OPERA — Aug. 3, 12, 17, 25, 29:

"La Cenerentola" (Rossini).

Aug. 4, 5, 11, 19, 23, 26, 31: "The Student Prince" (Romberg).

REGGAE — Aug. 1: Sugar Minott.

YAMANATE Museum (tel: 669.76.43).

EXHIBITION — To Aug. 5: "Modern Japanese Paintings."

MONACO

MONTE-CARLO, Palais Princier (tel: 50.76.54).

CONCERTS — Monte-Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra — Aug. 8: Giuseppe Sinopoli conductor, Lucia Popp soprano (Brahms, Strauss).

CONCERTS — Aug. 9: Roberto Benzi conductor (Brahms, Rawicz).

Aug. 27 and 28: Gewandhaus Or-

chestra, Kurt Mazur conductor (Beethoven, Wagner).

THEATER — Aug. 4 and 5: Amphi-Theater, "Iphigenia in Aulis" (Euripides).

Aug. 16-19: National Theater, "Antigone" (Sophocles).

Pavillon des Arts (tel: 23.83.50).

EXH

TRAVEL

Pleasant Surprises in Yalta

by John F. Burns

YALTA, U.S.S.R. — Almost everyone who visits the Soviet Union passes through Moscow, and most go on to Leningrad. For those at the time, Georgia and the fabled caravan trips along the old silk route — Tashkent, Samarkand — are favorites. They are places full of fascination, but when friends ask this correspondent to recommend a destination that is not so obvious, the name springs immediately to mind: Yalta, jewel of the Crimea, playground of Czar Nicholas II, site of possibly the most controversial diplomatic conference of the century.

One reason, above all, argues for including Yalta on an extended itinerary to the Soviet Union. Any trip there carries with it more in its share of drabness, tawdry hotels and round-the-clock service, all of which tax the patience of the most patient traveler. After a week or 10 days, many foreign travelers yearn for relief, for something relaxing and pleasant that is still essentially Russian.

The surprises begin at Simferopol, site of the principal airport in the Crimea and a 90-minute drive from Yalta by bus or by a car provided by Intourist.

With eight million vacationers a year arriving in the Crimea, perhaps 10 percent of them foreigners, Aeroflot and Intourist have combined to make the reception at the former terminal at Simferopol a model of everything it usually is not: polite, organized and swift, with nice touches such as

porter who eagerly carries your bags to your car and attendants who usher you to the bar for a cold drink on a hot day.

The drive is stunning, running southeast across fertile flatlands into the mountains, which guard approaches from the sea. There the road leaves the orchards and vineyards of the interior and climbs 2,500 feet (760 meters) to a pass that affords dramatic views of the coastline and the Black Sea. In the spring, the scent of apple and lilac blossoms wafts across the valleys, and the roadside is busy with peasants selling new potatoes, tomatoes and cucumbers from their private plots.

Just before the crest of the pass lies one of the many memorials that dot the Crimea. For its beauty, fertility and strategic importance this has been one of the most fought-over stretches of territory in the country. The memorial is to Marshal Mikhail Kutuzov, hero of the battle of Borodino, outside Moscow, which marked the turning point for Napoleon's army. Marshal Kutuzov is celebrated in the Crimea for his triumphs in the Russian-Turkish wars that ended the supremacy of the sultan of Turkey over the region in 1878.

Others who have contested ownership of the Crimea include the Greeks, who had settlements there several centuries before Christ, the Arabs and the Genoese. Memorials also mark the Russian defense against the British, French and Turks in the Crimean War of 1853-56, best remembered in the West for the futile gallantry of the Light Brigade at Balaklava and the work of Flora

Nightingale in exposing scandalous conditions in battlefield hospitals. Both Balaklava and Sevastopol, site of the famous siege, are the southern tip of the peninsula, however, are closed to foreigners.

On a lovely day the misery of those battles seems far away. From Alushta, a burgeoning town on the coast, the road swings westward for a 25-mile (40-kilometer) journey to Yalta, reached along a coastline the equal of any in the Soviet Union. At Oresanda, a few miles beyond Yalta on the coast, Soviet leaders since Stalin have maintained a group of superb oceanside villas, hidden behind a high fence and a thicket of trees.

It was there that Leonid I. Brezhnev entertained President Richard M. Nixon during their summit meeting in 1972. According to local reports, Yuri V. Andropov took over the estate during his brief tenure last year, and Konstantin U. Chernenko, his successor, has done likewise.

Henry A. Kissinger, in his memoirs, described the estate as an elaborate beach complex, with a grotto containing an Olympic-size swimming pool reached through electrically operated glass doors set into the limestone cliffs.

The principal Intourist hotel, named for the town, is another surprise. Built five years ago by a construction group that matched Soviet labor with Yugoslav expertise, it stands halfway up the hillside to the east of town, with westward-facing rooms and balconies offering a view across the bay.

Bathrooms, often dingy and rusting in Soviet hotels, are clean. Not only did our room have unrustled water and a bathtub plug, rarities in themselves, but it also boasted towels imported from Syria and — never sighted before by this traveler in three years of touring the country — a paper seal on the toilet with a printed Russian legend attesting to the fact that it had been disinfected. Direct-dial telephones that could be used to reach other cities in the Soviet Union and swift operator assistance in placing international calls were other pluses.

With nearly 1,500 rooms, the hotel has problems coping with numbers at mealtimes. But with half a dozen restaurants and cafes and just as many bars, the delays are bearable. As everywhere in the Soviet Union, menus are more a guide to management's aspirations than to availability, so be prepared for disappointments. We found the borscht excellent and the Crimean-style chicken — basically, fried chicken with a red sauce — fortifying. As always, the live bands at dinnertime played at a volume and a beat that made conversation virtually impossible, but with much to see in a 48-hour visit we scarcely felt like lingering.

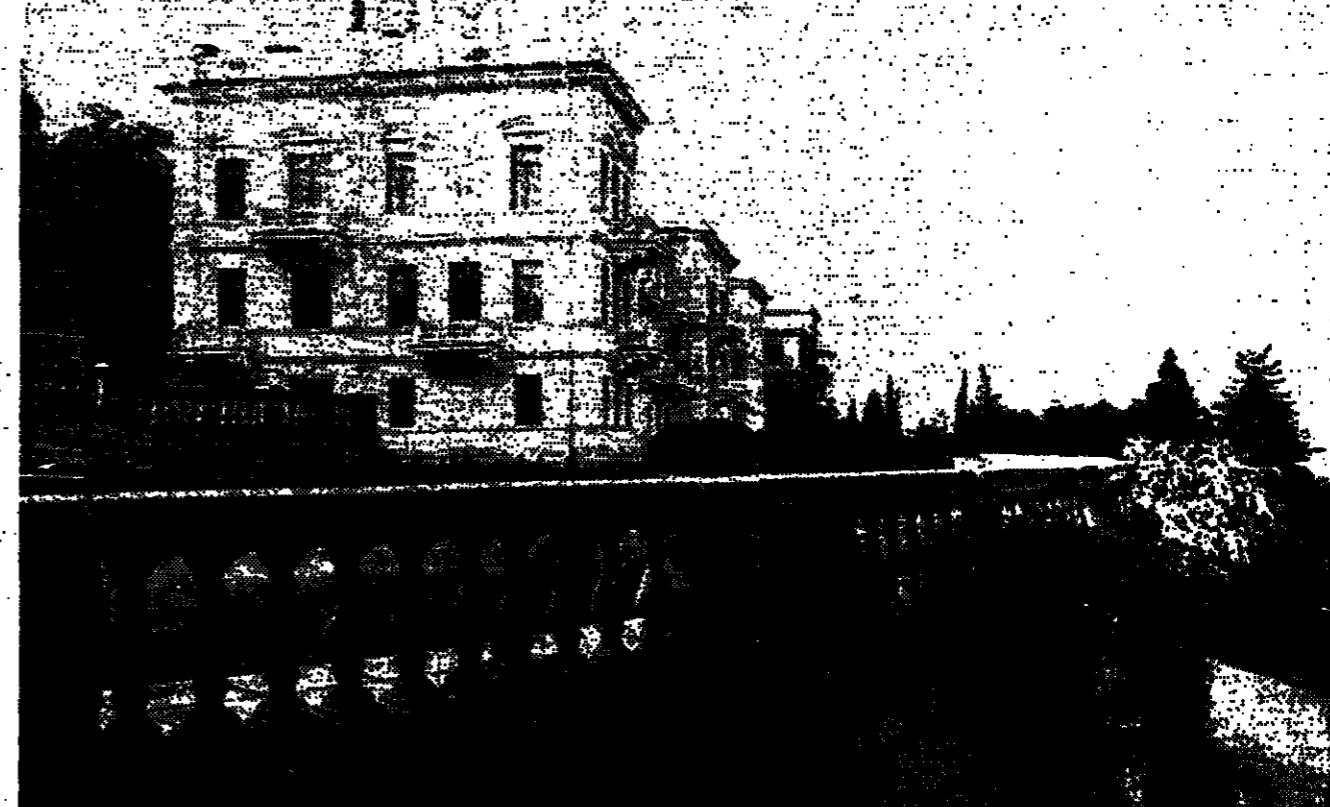
Taking a taxi outside the hotel, we headed for the Chekhov Museum, arguably the most interesting museum in the Soviet Union. There, in a house that was built for him in 1899, Anton Chekhov wrote two of his most famous plays, "The Three Sisters" and "The Cherry Orchard," as well as several of his most famous stories, such as "The Lady With the Lapdog," "The Bishop" and "The Betrothed."

A new structure at one end of the garden contains a fine display of photographs, manuscripts and artifacts, including the desk at which Chekhov did his writing, his piano, page proofs marked extensively in the author's hand and a testimonial from Lenin in which the visitor learns that the leader of the Bolshevik revolution was so moved by Chekhov's description of life in a Russian lunatic asylum that he felt himself being transported into the claustrophobic milieu depicted by the author and had to put the book down.

In the house, preserved as it was when Chekhov died of tuberculosis in 1904, there is much more to delight anyone who ever read a Chekhov work or saw it performed. Though the author was in Germany when he died, his sister, M. P. Chekhova, remained in the house until she died in 1957, serving as curator of what became in 1920 a state museum.

Her successors as guides have a keenness for their work that is rarely found in such exhibits in the Soviet Union, offering tours of each room. It was in the study that Chekhov wrote "The Cherry Orchard" and spent long hours talking with guests like Maxim Gorky and Sergei Rachmaninoff. On view is the ankle-length black leather coat that Chekhov wore when he visited the penal colony on Sakhalin Island, a journey that brought attention to the suffering of czarist exiles.

From the Chekhov house it is a 10-minute drive west along the coast to Livadiya, known for its two czarist palaces set in a park a few hundred feet above the sea. It was there that Alexander III died in 1894 and there that his successor, Nicholas II, spent some of the last summers of his life with his family. In recent years one of the palaces has



Livadiya Palace in Yalta

John F. Burns, The New York Times

been converted into a sanatorium, but a weekly visitor finds the beauty and tranquility of the grounds undisturbed save for an occasional stroller enjoying the cedars, the pines, the lilies, the apple blossoms and the views of the sea.

Livadiya is best known as the site of the Yalta Conference of Feb. 4-11, 1945, at which President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Joseph Stalin and Winston Churchill, in effect, molded the postwar world and enabled the Soviet Union to impose Communist governments in Eastern Europe. In the Soviet Union the Yalta Conference is regarded as the climactic moment of the World War II alliance and is celebrated as an expression of peace and cooperation among the Big Three powers.

Arriving after the palace had closed for the day, we were nonetheless invited in by a policeman and a caretaker. Passing unguided through the parades rooms where President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. and their advisers caucused during the conference, we came across the white hall where the meeting took place, an airy wing that is being renovated with everything from ceiling moldings to the parquet floor receiving attention from skilled craftsmen.

The conference table stood temporarily in a room at one end of the hall, with seating cards denoting where each of the principals had sat. On the wall, an oil painting seemed to catch the mood of the three leaders: Stalin, in the uniform of a Red Army marshal, pipe in hand, expansive and confident; Churchill, also in military khaki, slumped bulldog-like across from him; Roosevelt, pa-

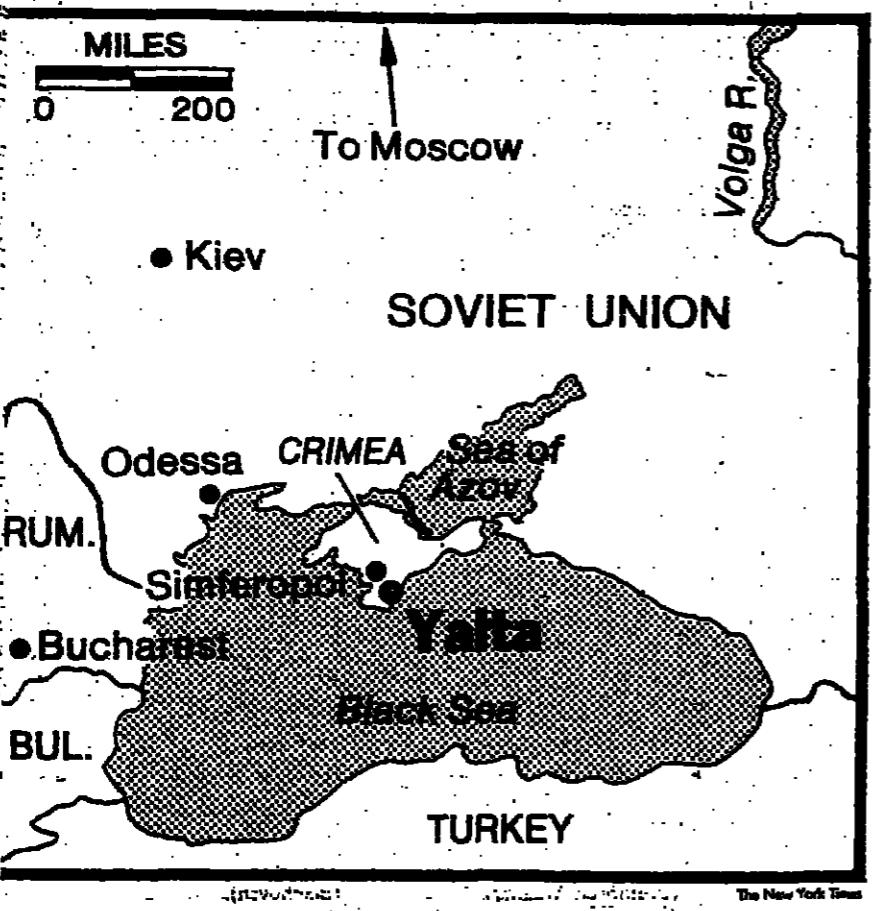
trician as ever, upright in his seat, but showing the frailty that a few weeks later was to culminate in his death.

From the palace, visitors can follow the footsteps of the czars and take a five-mile walk along winding paths that run along the escarpment to the west of the palace. We lingered there, seeing the mimosa and sharing the beauty with Russian families out for an evening stroll. Here, even casual contacts with Russians seemed easy, as though the scenery and the air had infused one and all with goodwill.

The taxi that deposited us at quayside brought us on a scene that could have been almost any small vacation resort in southern Europe. At anchor in the harbor lay two of the Soviet cruise ships that ply between Black Sea ports, the Greek islands and destinations as far west as Venice and Marseille. From friends who have sailed aboard them, we knew of the vessels' reputations for first-class service, and the passengers walking the quayside seemed tanned and happy enough. Nearby, some smaller pleasure vessels were tied up, having completed a day of carrying tourists across the bay to Livadiya, Alupka Palace, the Nikitsky botanical garden and other attractions.

Along the Lenin Embankment, back from dockside is a wide assortment of restaurants and cafés serving everything from shashlik to ice cream. They are, however, something of a disappointment. Although fishing boats can be seen setting off at dusk, there appeared to be little effort to get the fresh catch onto local tables. A request for fish tends to result in the dried and salted variety as readily available in Moscow as at the Black Sea.

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The Student Prince in Residence

by Alan Levy

HEIDELBERG, West Germany — In the early 1970s this beginning city's tourism director, Nils Kroesen, noticed that his American visitors kept asking where "The Student Prince" had taken place. Heidelberg's hosts, having never heard of Prince Karl Franz of Habsburg, the imaginary hero of the operetta by Sigmund Romberg (1887-1951), Kroesen concluded the time was ripe to fill the gap between expectation and reality.

He talked with Helmut Hein, a singer turned producer-director in Munich — and his was born, 10 years ago, the Heidelberg Castle Festival, which utilizes West Germany's most glorious ruin as the setting for a work that became Heidelberg's best kept secret from Europeans.

Romberg, born in Hungary and educated in Vienna, emigrated to the United States in his 20s and much of his work, although distinctly Middle European in style, ("Blooming Time," "The Desert Song"), is known now, if at all, from movie versions.

The source for Romberg's operetta was a turn-of-the-century play called "Old Heidelberg" that Wilhelm Meyer-Förster reworked from his own novel, "Karl Heinrich." Adapted with book and lyrics by Dorothy Donnelly, it tells of a young crown prince who takes to Heidelberg's student life but must leave his love Kathie, the unkeep-

s-a piece, when duty calls.

The play is familiar but dated to German audiences. The musical version seemed unworthy of recrossing the Atlantic — particularly in one the inferior German translation had Hein laid hands on. "So we decided," says Hein, "to do it in its original setting, old Heidelberg, in its mother tongue, English."

Henry Fric, who plays the title role in Heidelberg, sang it with the New York City Opera a few years back. U.S. and British singers from German opera houses (as well as some native talent) round out the cast. Kroesen and Hein started "The Student Prince" in the castle courtyard in the summer of 1974. It was an instant success, attracting almost as many Germans as American tourists and servicemen.

From the outset Hein embellished "The Student Prince" production with concert and plays in German. In 1978, the Heidelberg Municipal Theater took over the festival and, in 1980, the Eastman Philharmonia from the noted music school in Rochester, New York, became the festival's resident orchestra. Nowadays, "The Student Prince," repeated annually, is flanked by operas in German: Rossini's "La Cenerentola" and Niccolò Jommelli's baroque opera "Ifigenia in Tauride" round out this year's five-week festival, which starts July 28.

IN London on St. Valentine's Day, 1613, Frederick V, ruler of the Rhine region, married Princess Elizabeth Stuart of England. The celebrations for the royal couple continued in London until the end of April and then they left for Heidelberg.

The fortress-castle, dating at least as far back as the 13th century, was a Protestant state said to have inspired Martin Luther's hymn, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God." Though the union of Frederick and Elizabeth had been designed strictly to strengthen



Heidelberg's setting for "The Student Prince."

Protestantism, it was a happy marriage. He had a triumphal arch, which he called Elzabeth's Gate to Heaven, built overnight and laid out stately gardens. But these gardens with five terraces, the Hortus Palatinus, were not finished until 1620, by which time the honeymoon had ended.

Heeding bad advice in 1619, Frederick accepted election as king of Bohemia by Prague's Protestants, and was defeated by the Catholics the following year at White Mountain, in the Thirty Years War. Stripped of their territories, Frederick and Elizabeth fled to the Netherlands and went into history as the Winter King and Queen.

When the war ended, however, their son, Karl Ludwig, became ruler of the Rhineland and gave his only daughter, Elisabeth Charlotte, a much-loved-and-hated duchess known as Liselotte of the Palatinate — in marriage to the Duke of Oranien, brother of Louis XIV of France. In 1683, Louis XIV claimed the German Protestant territories as his sister-in-law's inheritance and sent his armies to conquer and plunder the region. In 1689 and 1693, Heidelberg and most of the city still revolved. Of Heidelberg's 137,000 inhabitants, 27,000 are students.

Between 1712 and 1914, the university had sole rights to incarcerate students up to 14 days for drunkenness, rowdiness, and ungentlemanly behavior such as stoning the police. The cells of the student prison are richly decorated with old alumni photos, silhouettes, and graffiti. In keeping with the spirit as well as the letter of the law for modern visitors, the official admonition posted on the staircase in English reads: "EVERYBODY KNOWS KILROY WAS HERE. PLEASE DON'T WRITE ON WALLS."

One of the university's best-known residents is in New York this year. The Geological-Palaeontological Institute has lent the Museum of Natural History the lower jaw of *Homo Heidelbergensis*, a primitive man who drowned in the Neckar more than half-a-million years ago. An excellent dental cast of the find can be viewed in the Palatine Museum, an 18th-century mansion with works of art by Canaletto, Guardi, Crespi, Hals, Turner, and most notably, Titian. Ricmenschneider's 1509 "Windshiem Altar."

The Ritter is also the best place to begin exploring the city below the castle. The hotel bears on the Humpohl, Heidelberg's main square, which is most vivid on market days (Wednesday and Saturday mornings), but is always one of the liveliest and loveliest scenes in town. The Baroque-reconstructed Gothic majesty of the Holy Ghost Church with its belfries; the baroque charm of the Town Hall; the centerpiece Hercules Fountain, gushing water where witches and heretics once burned and bandits were executed, combine to form a German gem best contemplated over coffee and pastries at the Cafes 7's outdoor tables.

Armed with a free Heidelberg map and numbered walking tour available in 11 languages from the tourist office near the railroad station, one can visit 45 noteworthy downtown sights in two hours to two days. All are on or just off Hauptstrasse, the mile-long main drag that is closed to cars, but traversed sporadically by a charming two-horse wagon that hauls up to 30 passengers for a fare of 1.5 Deutsche marks (slightly more than half a dollar) a person. Most of the sites now belong to Germany's oldest university (founded 1386) around which the city still revolves. Of Heidelberg's 137,000 inhabitants, 27,000 are students.

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One of the university's best-known residents is in New York this year. The Geological-Palaeontological Institute has lent the Museum of Natural History the lower jaw of *Homo Heidelbergensis*, a primitive man who drowned in the Neckar more than half-a-million years ago. An excellent dental cast of the find can be viewed in the Palatine Museum, an 18th-century mansion with works of art by Canaletto, Guardi, Crespi, Hals, Turner, and most notably, Titian. Ricmenschneider's 1509 "Windshiem Altar."

I.H.T. GUIDE TO BUSINESS TRAVEL & ENTERTAINMENT: EUROPE

There's never been a guide quite like it. Trib business readers all across Europe shared their most treasured travel secrets with journalist Peter Graham. The result: a book for business travelers with contributions from business travelers.

Turn an ordinary business trip into a pleasant, more efficient journey. Guide covers Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, London, Lyon, Milan, Munich, Paris, Stockholm, Zurich. Over 200 foot-filled pages, this hardcover edition is a great gift idea for colleagues, business contacts, or yourself.

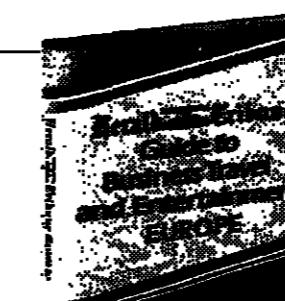
Seven subdivisions for each city include: 1. Basic city overview with vital information. 2. Hotels, with emphasis on business services. 3. Restaurants, for on- and off-duty pleasure. 4. After-hours suggestions. 5. Diversions, from grand opera to jogging. 6. Shopping. 7. Weekending ideas.

Rave reviews from the travel industry experts: "Where to stay, dine and revel in Europe... a handy companion."

Travel and Leisure, American Express: "...a good deal of information in compact, easily assimilated form."

Signature, Diners Club International: "Peter Graham and IHT have produced a small masterpiece."

Executive Travel



FOOD LOVER'S GUIDE TO PARIS.

As restaurant critic for the Trib, Patricia Wells has explored the treasures of food shopping and eating in Paris, from the bistros, cafés, cheese shops and outdoor markets, to the four-star feasts.

The gastronomic delights of Paris are varied, historic, abundant — and too delicious to be left to chance. Food Lover's uncovers the many delights to be found all over this extraordinary city, and takes an up-to-date look at some of Paris' internationally known restaurants.

Wells includes critical commentary, anecdotes, history, local lore — as well as basic facts like business hours and nearest metro station. To recreate the taste of France at home, 50 recipes are included, gleaned from the notebooks of Parisian chefs.

Paperback, over 300 pages featuring a French/English food glossary and 140 evocative photographs.

"Bound for France? Don't go without Patricia Wells' Food Lover's Guide to Paris."

Houston Chronicle: "Wells spills the beans here... No serious hedonist should go to Paris without it."

Globe Greene, New York Magazine: "An illustrated tour through... one of the great food cities of the world."

Philadelphia Daily News: "A must-read for anyone who loves food."

Please send me:
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(necessary for VISA card purchases)

27-74

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Mobil Reports Fall in 2d-Quarter Net*United Press International*

NEW YORK — Mobil Corp., the second largest U.S. oil company, reported Thursday that second-quarter profit declined 8.9 percent on the year-earlier period.

The company blamed the "extremely competitive environment, worldwide refining and marketing operations" for the fall.

Meanwhile, Standard Oil Co. (Ohio) reported a 3.7-percent decline in second-quarter earnings and Superior Oil Co., which is being acquired by Mobil, posted lower earnings in the period because of merger-related expenses.

New York-based Mobil's second-quarter profits fell to \$366 million from \$402 million in the year-earlier period. Sales rose 3.5 percent to \$14.9 billion from \$14.4 billion.

Mobil's U.S. petroleum earnings decreased 23 percent to \$172 million in the second quarter. This included a \$3-million loss on domestic refining and marketing operations. Foreign petroleum profits slipped 6 percent to \$235 million, at higher exploration and produc-

tion results partially offset sharply lower overseas refining and marketing earnings of \$15 million.

Sohio blamed the fall in its earnings on reduced profit margins on petroleum products and lower metals prices. The Cleveland-based company earned \$438 million compared with \$476 million in the year-earlier quarter. Sales rose 6.4 percent to \$3.3 billion from \$3.1 billion.

For the first six months Sohio's profits increased 11 percent to \$839 million from \$753 million in the year-earlier period. Sales rose 5 percent to \$6.2 billion from \$5.9 billion.

Operating profit at Sohio from refining and marketing operations decreased 57 percent to \$54 million in the latest quarter from \$127 million a year earlier. But exploration and production earnings improved 0.6 percent to \$826 million from \$821 million.

Analysts had predicted oil industry earnings would be dampened in the April-June quarter by eroding U.S. gasoline prices and the over-

Mobil Settlement Cited
Mobil Oil Corp. will pay the government \$27 million, plus interest, for oil-price overcharges under a final agreement with the Energy Department, United Press International reported from Washington Wednesday.

The department said it estimated that had the government taken the case to court, Mobil's maximum liability would have been \$40.7 million if all government claims were in court on all issues disputed by Mo-

"This is a very solid settlement," argued Rayburn Hanziak, administrator of the department's Economic Regulatory Administration. "It settles disputes that could be in litigation for a number of years, some of which may not be resolved in the government's favor."

Last April, however, Mr. Hanziak admitted that government investigators had found Mobil overcharges totaling about \$100 million, and that the department was settling with the company for about a quarter of that amount.

The department issued a proposed consent agreement with Mobil on April 20 and at that time requested public comment.

"No written or oral comments provided any information contradicting the government's preliminary conclusion on the amount of the settlement and the consent order is being made final as proposed," the department said in a statement Wednesday.

The Mobil case involved alleged violations of the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act, passed by Congress in 1973 during the Arab oil embargo. The law was written to restrict oil-industry pricing practices, but expired in 1981.

of \$72 million from a year-earlier loss of \$21 million, the company said.

The group's agricultural operations increased profits by 8 percent from a year earlier, and pharmaceutical operations raised profit by 27 percent.

The fibers division returned to profitability after a year-earlier loss and the oil division's profit rose 26 percent.

ICI shares rose on the London Stock Exchange to 548 pence from a closing 540 pence after the statement but closed at 544 pence.

Analysts said that second-quarter results were in line with their forecasts, and added that the figures show strong growth and reflect the general recovery in the British economy.

COMPANY NOTES

Asarcos Inc. will continue to have quarterly losses through the end of 1985 if copper prices remain unchanged. Francis R. McAllister, the company's vice president, said Asarcos posted a \$10-million operating loss in the first two quarters of this year.

Baker, Festress & Co. has been offered \$40 a share by Harold Simmons, a Dallas investor. Mr. Simmons told the Securities and Exchange Commission that he made the formal offer in a letter delivered Wednesday to James Festress, the chairman.

Beech-Nut Nutrition Corp. has been fined \$250,000 by New York State for selling mislabeled apple juice for babies. The juice, labeled "100-percent pure," actually contained synthetic additives and little or no apple juice, a state official said. There is no evidence that the drink, sold between April 1981 and June 1982, posed a health danger.

Brooks Hill Proprietary Co., California's largest corporation, is expected to announce record earnings of \$15 million to \$40 million Australian dollars (\$10 million to \$7.7 million) when it reports Friday for the year ended May 31, analysts say. The forecast contrasts to \$38.3 million on sales of \$6.5 million.

Using technology from Japan's ICL, ICL is scheduled to introduce two new computer systems for the end of next year.

Although they acknowledge ICL's progress, many analysts say the company's ability to thrive in ferocious international markets remains in question.

Lynch & Co. and one for \$2.4 billion, or \$52.50 a share, by financier Victor Posner's NVF Co.

Cross & Trecker Corp. of Michigan said it expects to complete the sale of four former Bendix operations before Sept. 30. Cross & Trecker acquired the Bendix Automation group from Allied Corp. in April for \$65 million.

Datapoint Corp. said that it has authorized the repurchase of up to two million of its 20.3 million common shares on the open market for general corporate purposes.

Da Pont Co. will build an \$8-million facility in Troy, Michigan, to consolidate its marketing, technical and research facilities serving the automotive industry. Richard Heckert, the company's vice chairman, said Du Pont's automotive business accounts directly for \$2 billion in annual sales.

Gibraltar Financial Corp. of California has acquired a financially troubled Seattle-based savings and loan association. The purchase was not disclosed, but the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. said it has agreed to provide \$15 million to help Gibraltar Financial buy Queen City Savings & Loan Association.

Harris BankCorp. Inc. of Chicago does not expect the U.S. Justice Department to object to its being taken over by Bank of Montreal. Harris' chairman, B. Kenneth West, said completion of the \$346-million takeover agreement at the end of next year.

Investing Co.'s board has delayed a decision on two leveraged buyout offers until Aug. 22.

Earlier, the company said its board would meet Wednesday to consider an offer of \$2.3 billion, or \$30 a share, by a group led by Merrill

\$82 a common share is expected by Sept. 4, he said.

Hemicor Semiconductor Corp., a unit of Dow Corning Corp. of Michigan, and India's Department of Electronics have concluded a technical collaboration agreement to set up India's first polysilicon plant. The plant will produce 300 metric tons a year and will supply India's only microchip factory.

Johansson & Johnson said Thursday that it has completed the previously announced repurchase of five million common shares and plans to buy back another five million shares in the next few months. The company currently has 186.6 million shares outstanding.

Kirby Exploration Co. of Houston said Thursday that it has signed a letter of intent to purchase a group of oil and gas producing properties situated principally in west Texas for \$47.5 million. The seller was not disclosed. Kirby estimated the proved reserves to be bought are 2.9 million barrels of oil and 21.2 billion cubic feet of gas.

Mathematics Products Group Inc., a Martin Marietta Corp. subsidiary, has reached an agreement for On-Line Software International Inc.'s Guardian security system to be integrated with Mathematics' RAMS II language and data-base management system.

Sequoia Associates of California, an investment partnership, said it has purchased Timberjack Inc., a timber-harvesting equipment subsidiary of Eaton Corp., in a leveraged buyout for about \$26 million.

The address for all communications is unchanged. July 27th, 1984
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All duties, responsibilities and operations, as Fiscal Agent, Principal Paying Agent, Paying Agent, Conversion Agent, Authentication Agent, Registrar

BUSINESS PEOPLE

6 Top Aides At Getty Oil Will Resign

Six top officers of Getty Oil Co., including its chairman, Sidney R. Petersen, said that they plan to resign soon and make room for Texaco Inc. to assert full control over the Los Angeles-based company.

The departures mark a closing chapter in the bitter struggle for control of the company and an end to Mr. Petersen's nearly 30-year career with the company.

In addition to Mr. Petersen, 54, the company said that the officers resigning effective July 31 are its president, Robert N. Miller, two group vice presidents, Edward H. Shuler and Bill E. Williams, and the vice president and general counsel, R.D. Copley. In addition, Paul E. Carlton, another group vice president, will resign effective Aug. 31, Getty said. Three other Getty executives had announced their resignations earlier.

Texaco said that no replacements for the departing executives



Sidney R. Petersen

would be named and their duties will be handled by Texaco officials.

—The Los Angeles Times

Pricewaterhouse is opening a small office in Canton to serve international oil companies drilling in the South China Sea. Price, which opened a Beijing office in 1981, said it is the first international accounting firm to receive permission from the Chinese government to have two offices in the country. Margaret Jack, head of Price's China unit in Hong Kong, will supervise the new office.

Burger King Europe has appointed Raul Alvarez to the new post of director of operations, in addition, he will continue as regional general manager for Burger King in Spain. Mr. Alvarez, who previously was based in Madrid, will be working from Burger King's European headquarters in Britain. Burger King is a hamburger chain owned by Pillsbury Co. of Minneapolis.

Merrill Dow Pharma GmbH, based in Russelsheim, West Germany, has named Bernd Wegener managing director, succeeding A.R. (Tony) Clapham, interim regional manager for West Germany since earlier this year. Mr. Clapham now returns to his post as sales-administration manager for Merrill Dow Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Merrill Dow is a pharmaceuticals concern owned by Dow Chemical Co. of the United States. For the past three years, Mr. Wegener has worked as sales and marketing manager for Degussa AG, the West German metals and chemicals concern.

Kleinwort Benson Ltd., the London-based merchant bank, has appointed Robert Cooper to its board.

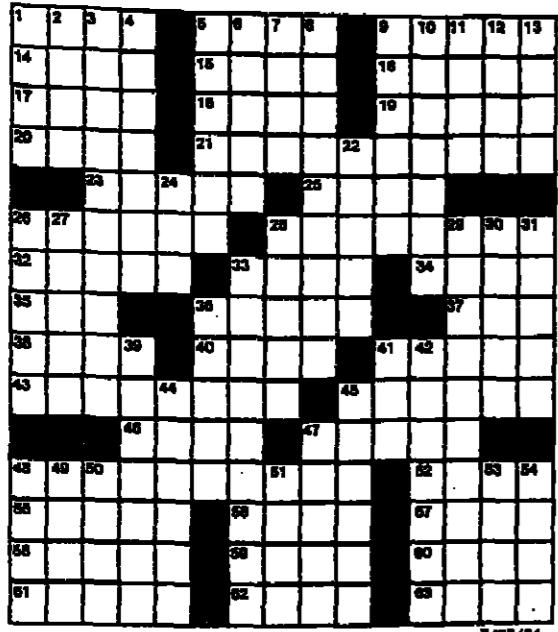
British Land Co. has appointed John Spink as its property consultant, following the retirement of Norman Bowie. Mr. Spink was until recently deputy chairman of the Swin group in Hong Kong and before that was chief executive of Berkeley Hambray and a director of Hambray Bank Ltd.

—BRENDA HAGERTY
in London

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain**Midland Bank****Japan****Ohbayashi-gumi****United States****Amer. Motors****AMP****Center****Delta Airlines****Donnelley (R.R.)****Hershey Foods****Johnson & Johnson****McDon. Doug.****Mobil****Newmont Min.****Northwest Air.****United States****Standard Oil****Ogden****El Paso Electric****PepsiCo****Pacific Resources****Tandon****THE CANDIDATES****Key Pharm.****Net Inc.****Net Inc.**</div



ACROSS

- 1 Actor Clunes
- 2 Part of "T.W.T.W.T.W."
- 3 Hammett hero
- 14 Change wallpaper, e.g.
- 15 Lear's emotion
- 16 Acknowledge, as true
- 17 Horace or Thomas
- 18 even keel
- 19 Lord of vassal
- 20 Bridge
- 21 Franny Glass's creator
- 23 Plunder
- 24 Eur. or S.A.
- 26 Hat for a Parisienne
- 28 Denver, the "City"
- 32 Rowed
- 33 Office gambling arrangement
- 34 Poet Teasdale
- 35 Pen point
- 36 Find on Milo
- 37 Yea's opposite
- 38 Previously owned
- 40 No ifs, — or buts
- 41 Cain role
- 43 Harem

DOWN

- 45 Carny's cohorts
- 46 Débutante
- 48 Creator of Mellors
- 52 Sharif
- 55 Moulin —
- 56 Oscar winner in "Hud"; 1963
- 57 He wrote "The Immortalist"
- 58 Boleyn and Bancroft
- 59 Like some tales
- 60 Actress Markey
- 61 Beauty's partner
- 62 Stick around
- 63 Preston and York: Abb.
- 64 Supplies with guns
- 65 — year
- 67 Gaylord: Ravelin's creator
- 68 Imply
- 69 U.S.C. athlete
- 70 He wrote "St. Louis Blues"
- 71 Moslem leaders
- 72 Dogged
- 73 Like the briny
- 74 Carny's bases
- 75 Without stand on
- 76 Genoese ruler, once
- 77 Pitcher
- 78 Bangs around
- 79 Seeling or Taylor
- 80 Extra benefit
- 81 Paycheck surprise
- 82 The world of Veneto
- 83 Creator of Caractacus Potts
- 84 Galahad's quest
- 85 Man between Grant and Garfield
- 86 Contribute ones
- 87 Bravery
- 88 Suit judgment
- 89 Fine porcelain
- 90 Greeley's advice
- 91 Chitinous
- 92 La —
- 93 Milano
- 94 Olive —
- 95 What
- 96 Type of moth
- 97 Pinlike?
- 98 Mine entrance
- 99 54 Beatty film

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DENNIS THE MENACE

"YOU DON'T HAVE TO ASK MY MOM FOR THE RECIPE... IT'S RIGHT ON THE PACKAGE."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KLANB

ARCTT

ADUMAR

MUGLEE



WHAT HAPPENED TO THE PLASTIC SURGEON WHO WAS WORKING IN AN OVERTHEATED OPERATING ROOM?

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: HE [REDACTED]

(Answers tomorrow)

Vesterday's Jumble: AISLE NAIVE SUBDUE PUTRID

Answer: Why is onion so explosive? — IT'S "DEER"

WEATHER

EUROPE		HIGH	LOW	Wind	Clouds
Alemania	17	15	13	N	+
Amsterdam	17	15	13	S	+
Antwerpen	17	15	13	E	+
Berlino	17	15	13	NE	+
Breslau	17	15	13	SE	+
Bucharest	17	15	13	SW	+
Copenhagen	17	15	13	W	+
Danimarca	17	15	13	SW	+
Dublino	17	15	13	W	+
Ginebra	17	15	13	SW	+
Genova	17	15	13	W	+
Helsinki	17	15	13	SW	+
Istanbul	17	15	13	W	+
Lisbona	17	15	13	SW	+
Londra	17	15	13	W	+
Madrid	17	15	13	SW	+
Milano	17	15	13	W	+
Mosca	17	15	13	SW	+
Nizza	17	15	13	W	+
Ostiglia	17	15	13	SW	+
Pristina	17	15	13	W	+
Roma	17	15	13	SW	+
Rovigno	17	15	13	W	+
Salonicco	17	15	13	SW	+
Stoccolma	17	15	13	W	+
Torino	17	15	13	SW	+
Tunis	17	15	13	W	+
Varsavia	17	15	13	SW	+
Zurich	17	15	13	W	+

MIDDLE EAST

Akkar 15 13 11 N

Bahrain 15 13 11 N

Beyrouth 15 13 11 N

Beirut 15 13 11 N

Jerusalem 15 13 11 N

Tel Aviv 15 13 11 N

OCEANIA

Auckland 15 13 11 N

Brisbane 15 13 11 N

Sydney 15 13 11 N

To today: +; to yesterday: -; to normal: =; overcast: ☁; partly cloudy: ☀; sun: ☀; sun-shower: ☀; shower: ☀; stormy: ☀; rainy: ☀.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNELS: 1. SWITZERLAND: FRANKFURT: Cloudy, Temp.: 21-22 (70-64). MADRID: Partly cloudy, Temp.: 22-23 (75-65). PARIS: Partly cloudy, Temp.: 22-23 (75-65). NEW YORK: Rain, Temp.: 22-23 (75-65). TOKYO: Partly cloudy, Temp.: 22-23 (75-65). ZURICH: Partly cloudy, Temp.: 22-23 (75-65). CLOUDY, LATE, TURBO, TEMP.: 22-23 (75-65). ZURICH: Partly cloudy, Temp.: 22-23 (75-65). SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy, Temp.: 22-23 (75-65). BANGKOK: Cloudy, Temp.: 22-23 (75-65). SHANGAI: Partly cloudy, Temp.: 22-23 (75-65). THAILAND: Partly cloudy, Temp.: 22-23 (75-65). KOREA: Partly cloudy, Temp.: 22-23 (75-65).

TOKYO: Partly cloudy, Temp.: 22-23 (75-65).

PEANUTS

7-27

THANK YOU... IT'S BEEN NICE LISTENING

CHARLIE BROWN

7-27

WELL, IT'S BEEN NICE TALKING TO YOU,

CHARLIE BROWN

7-27

THANK YOU... IT'S BEEN NICE LISTENING

CHARLIE BROWN

7-27

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SPORTS

IOC Delays Action On Boycott MeasureBy Jane Leavy
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — The International Olympic Committee has decided to put off action on proposed actions against boycotting countries.

Instead, the IOC will convene a special session by the end of the year to address the issue.

Richard Pound of Canada, a member of the nine-man executive board, said the decision, made yesterday, was not a reflection of sentiment on the issue but rather an indication of its importance.

"It is so serious that for the first time in history, the IOC will have three sessions in a single year," he said. "We've said we've done everything we can do, we've done quiet explanations and trying to convince people. Now the time's come that we've got to take a step and make it more difficult for political figure to impose a boycott."

The Soviet Union and 13 other countries, citing threats to their athletes and U.S. violations of the Olympic charter, are boycotting the games.

The boycott led to a recommendation by the executive board that countries joining future years should be barred from one more subsequent Olympics.

Pound said that at least half the members of the IOC spoke on issue at Wednesday's meeting.

That a substantial majority is in favor of a rule "There was an overwhelming consensus that we've got to and should now face this problem head on instead of trying to fix it," said Pound, whose country participated in the boycott of the 1980 Moscow Games.

However, there was still some sentiment among some members that a delicate political situation would be better dealt with later at a special meeting.

At the site, Monique Berlou, the IOC director, said the special ses-

sion would probably take place at its headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland, in November or December.

"There is a very definite concern from the East bloc that they don't get even more isolated than they are at the moment," Pound said. "It's a measure of respect for their problems that we haven't dealt with it right now. The West does have a dominant hand and could, if they didn't exercise some restraint, wield a heavy stick right now. There was a basic wisdom applied. We'll deal with the problem but we won't rub anyone's nose in it."

Pound said the executive board had prepared a resolution calling for a boycotting country to be banned from the next games, but that it was not presented to the session. "There would be a range of possible sanctions that might apply," he said. "But we're going to let that percolate a while."

The dilemma for the IOC is to write an enforceable rule that will discourage actions by those over whom it has no control. "When these things happen, it builds up very fast and it's big news and then everyone forgets," Pound said.

There is no political cost to someone who uses a boycott as a throwaway. If now, you get to a point where it's a four-year problem, then you have to ask: Is it worth it?"

Second Games Backed

Berlou later re-affirmed that there was "no question" of the IOC reversing its decision to stage the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, United Press International reported. She said all the national olympic committees pledged their support.

"They are all for the Olympic movement and they want to take part in all events of Olympics. At the moment, anyway, I can't talk about tomorrow."



Jürgen Hingsen seeks a double breakthrough at Los Angeles: 9,000 points and a decathlon victory over Daley Thompson.

Hingsen Has Record, but Needs VictoryBy John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

KREFELD, West Germany —

Jürgen Hingsen skipped rope to the beat of some invisible metronome under the gray steel grandstands, out of the pelting rain. In a blue swimsuit and green weighted vest, he dodged the twirling ropes until pain slowly, perceptibly spread across his face.

"Not exactly California weather," Hingsen quipped at a two-hour evening practice session. He is a man too intent on the honing and fine-tuning of his skills for the Los Angeles Olympics to be bothered with spattering rain and cool temperatures.

In June, Hingsen, 26, collected 9,793 points to set a world record in the decathlon, his third world record in three consecutive years. At about 6 feet 6 inches (1.99 meters) tall, and with immense shoulders and powerful legs on a 235-pound (102-kilo) frame, Hingsen is probably one of the best bets for a gold medal at the Summer Games.

But at Los Angeles, the pressure will be immense. Although Hingsen set world records in three straight years, the man who grabbed back the honor again and again was Daley Thompson, the 6-foot, 189-pound British superstar of the decathlon who won in the 1980 Moscow Olympics, the 1982 European championships, and the Helsinki world championships last year, a kind of triple crown in the greening event. Their meeting at Los Angeles is shaping up as one of the games' great individual duels.

Although Hingsen, like Thompson, comes from a working-class background, that is where the two athletes' similarity ends.

The decathlon is a rugged test of physical and mental endurance, 10 events stretching over two days: 100-meter dash, long jump, shot put, high jump and 400-meter race the first day; 110-meter hurdles, discus, pole vault, javelin and 1,500-meter run the second.

Thompson's compact, powerful build gives him peculiar advantages in the running events, particularly the 100- and 400-meter runs. Hingsen is stronger in field events such as the high jump and long jump.

Thompson's combination of charm, irreverence and enthusiasm has earned him wide popularity in Britain and the support of other

But the major source of the pressure on the two athletes is likely to be each other.

Hingsen missed facing his 25-year-old British rival in the Moscow Games, when West Germany joined the U.S.-led boycott. But six defeats at Thompson's hands in head-to-head competition have prompted gnawing questions about whether Hingsen, despite his records, can win the gold from Thompson in the heat of competition. For Hingsen, Olympic gold would provide all the proof he needs that his impressive string of records was not a fluke.

"I've been adding to my points continuously," he said. "I have the potential for 9,000. Thompson has leveled out."

Few people doubt Hingsen's potential. When he set the record in Mannheim, Hingsen forfeited previous points when he was forced to throw the javelin with an unusual three-step shuffle, to take pressure off an elbow he injured severely in training last April. Despite the unconventional throw, Hingsen managed an impressive total of more than 59 meters.

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to the German press that indicate they view him as a braggadocio.

"They're both very different athletes," says Hingsen's American-born wife, Jenny, contrasting her husband and Thompson. "Daley is physically strong and capable. He can be comical, a light joker, and that can be a problem. Jürgen is a little more sensitive. He doesn't have to show his aggressiveness to get fired up. His approach is different."

Those who watch Hingsen closely say the defeats and the isolation seem to have left him more mature, more thoughtful, toughening him mentally, perhaps, for the duel in Los Angeles. "The transformation of the Sonny Boy," ventured Bonn's daily newspaper Die Welt, after Hingsen set his record at the Olympic trials in June. Then the paper asked, "Is this what it takes to finally defeat the Englishman in a direct duel in Los Angeles?"

One of the people who believes Hingsen could win the gold in Los Angeles is his coach, Norbert Pixken, one of West Germany's prominent teachers of field events. Pacing restlessly under the grandstands, and glancing occasionally at the rain clouds that continued to soak the track and infield, Pixken said, "No, I'm not so sure about 9,000 points, but yes, he can beat Thompson."

He paused, then added, "He has a clear head, no problems psychologically."

Pixken, a remarkably calm, stocky man with a dry sense of humor, who runs the sports program for the Bayer chemical company when he is not coaching decathlon, explained that when Hingsen lost to Thompson in Athens, it was because "He had just set the world record three weeks earlier. He's a young guy. You don't come back that fast."

Thompson, however, is better in the sprints. His best are the long jump, the hurdles, the high jump. Those I like least are the discus and the sprints, because of my height."

Hingsen's success brought him the new media called him the German Hercules and Sonny Boy. His best for publicity tended to isolate him among other West German decathletes.

Resentful of the publicity he receives and what they perceive as a kind of southern California air he adopted, they have made remarks

that go back that fast."

And the other defects? "Look," he said. "Jürgen is still improving, both in technique and in power."

VANTAGE POINT / Steven Crist**Rivalry at Yearling Sale Moving From Spending To Breeding in Europe**

New York Times Service

LEXINGTON, Kentucky —

The statue that stands in the middle of this thoroughbred-worshipping city is a likeness of Fair Play, who stoned Man of War 68 years ago.

Perhaps it is now time for the chamber of commerce to tear that one down and replace it with three more appropriate shrines: to Northern Dancer, to Sheikh Mohammed al-Maktoum and to Robert Sangster.

Then the local horsemen and others who feed off the breeding industry could bow in daily reverence to the stallion and the two bloodstock investors who were responsible for more than half of the record \$175 million that was spent here Monday and Tuesday at the Keeneland Select Yearling Sales.

The new status would also leave Lexington with something by which to remember Northern Dancer, Mohammed and Sangster when they are gone from these annual sales, which may happen sooner than most of the horse world thinks.

There were 323 yearlings sold here this year for \$175,932,000, an almost incredible average of \$544,681 for each untrained thoroughbred.

Mohammed, defense minister of the United Arab Emirates state of Dubai, bought 46 of the yearlings for \$51,275,000, almost 29 percent of the total sales receipts. Sangster, the British bookmaker who buys in partnership with such heavyweights as Stavros Niarchos, the Greek shipping magnate, bought 23 yearlings for \$35,620,000, just over 20 percent of the total sales.

Subtract their shopping sprees from the sales totals, and the gross would drop by 49 percent, the average by more than 35 percent, from \$544,681 to \$350,539. What they added to the sales would pay for a farm full of stakes.

Northern Dancer more than earned one too. Either Mohammed or Sangster bought 10 of the 12 Northern Dancer yearlings in the sale, including colts that fetched \$825 million, \$71.5 million, \$5.4 million and \$3.1 million. Only 15 yearlings have ever been sold for \$3 million or more. Mohammed has bought eight of them, one more than Sangster.

While all of Mohammed's and Sangster's purchases race in England rather than here, leading some fans to moan that American racing is being deprived of the best thoroughbreds, neither has bought a horse that seems likely to have won one of the major races in the United States.

It may sound like provincialism, but there is an opinion here that European racing, with its paceless marathons over soft and winding grass courses, is somewhat overrated. How else to explain the failure of Northern Dancer or his pricey sons at stud (Nijinsky II, Nureyev, The Minstrel, Alleged, Riverman or Lyphard) to sire a single American champion?

Of the eight horses who won Eclipse Awards last year as American champions, not one of them was a high-priced summer sales yearling. They were either homebreds, horses whose breeders had the faith to race them instead of trying to turn a quick dollar on them at the sales or the kind of bargains picked up at smaller sales on almost every one of their historic purchases. This battle of wills, which began at the 1981 sales, is not going to last much longer, despite the cheery talk by breeders that the upward spiral is limitless.

Neither the sheikh nor Sangster really thinks that any yearling is worth several million dollars, but each is determined to get what he wants, outbid his rival at any cost. The two have gone to the wire on almost every one of their historic purchases. This battle of wills, which began at the 1981 sales, is not going to last much longer, despite the cheery talk by breeders that the upward spiral is limitless.

Sangster and the sheikh now each have more than 200 of the best-bred horses in the world and are on the verge of starting their own breeding empires. Within two or three years, their advisers say privately, they will be breeding, selling and racing their own horses instead of lining the pockets of the American breeders.

Northern Dancer is 23 years old, so realistically he has only a couple

of seasons of active stallion duty left. Sangster and Mohammed have bought most of his better-bred sons in the last few years, and after his death they will effectively control the bloodstream.

The irony here is that though Northern Dancer is the sire of the winners of most of the major races in Europe this year, his offspring have far more success on European tracks than North American dirt. While American owners will hardly turn up their noses at having a Northern Dancer colt in the stable, they are more interested for racing purposes in the Bold Ruler line being carried on by Seattle Slew and Spectacular Bid or the Race a Native line through Alydar.

So Sangster and Mohammed are raiding the American bloodstock market in order to control primarily the European breeding market. Their work is almost done, and soon they will be gone.

There is even a nice historical unity to this: The breeding industry in the United States came to international dominance in this century after raiding the British of such foundation stallion lines as Nasrullah's. The British had done the same to the Arabs two centuries earlier, capturing in war the Arabian stallions who, when bred to English mares, began the thoroughbred breed.

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Jockey Challenge Canceled

The Associated Press

SANDOWN, England — The annual competition between British and U.S. flat-racing jockeys has been canceled due to financial difficulties, the organizers said Thursday. The challenge has been held every year since 1980 and was due to be staged here on Sept. 26. When there was a substantial loss after last year's competition at Sandown,

SPORTS BRIEFS**Kenya Cancels English Soccer Tour**

NAIROBI (UPI) — The Kenya Soccer Federation has canceled a two-match tour by English First Division team Southampton due to Friday because of Britain's sporting links with South Africa, a spokesman for the Federation said Thursday.

The federation's secretary, Mahallion Danga, said the cancellation was part of the recent English rugby union tour of South Africa. At the end of the tour earlier this month severed its relations with its English counterpart because of the tour.

Carl Kari, the Cleveland Cavaliers' director of player personnel, was named on Thursday coach of the Eastern Basketball Association team. Kari, 33, is the youngest head coach in the NBA and replaces Tom Nissalke, who was fired May 25 after a 51-113 record in two years.

Expos Obtain Driessen From Reds

MONTREAL (UPI) — The Montreal Expos, seeking to add some depth to their lineup, Thursday acquired first baseman Dan Driessen, from the Cincinnati Reds in exchange for pitchers Andy McGaffigan and Jim Jefferson. Driessen, 33, who was eligible to become a free agent at the end of this season, agreed to a three-year extension of his contract through 1987 plus a one-year option. He was batting .280 with seven homers and 28 RBIs in 81 games.

for the Record

Three ATP tennis tournaments in Belgium have been canceled because of difficulties with sponsors. They are the ATP Tournaments at Ostend, 30-Aug. 5, at Mol Aug. 6-12 and in Brussels Aug. 13-19. (UPI)

Iets Clobber Cardinals for 6th Straight Victory

United Press International

NEW YORK — Darryl Strawberry hit his 16th homer and drove our runs to lead the New York to a 9-3 victory on Wednesday. It was the sixth straight in its last 19 games for the Mets and enabled them to maintain their 34-game

drive in three runs with a home and a double to lead Chicago past the Phillies, 9-4. Dennis Eckersley (4-5), the winning pitcher, gave up a two-run homer to Juan Samuel in the first inning, then blanked the Phillies through the seventh. Rich Bordin pitched the eighth and ninth to wrap it up the victory. Leading 5-2, the Cubs put the game out of reach with four runs off relief Kevin Gross in the sixth.

Giants 7, Astros 3. In San Francisco, Chili Davis, Scott Thompson and Bob Brenly each drove in two runs in the Giants' 7-3 victory over Houston. San Francisco scored three runs in the ninth to hand Mike LaCoss his first win of the season after five losses.

Fernandez 2, Braves 1. In Montreal, Mike Marshall hit his two-run homer in the fourth and that's pretty good in the leagues," said Fernandez, who a sweeping curve ball to lead the Dodgers' 2-1 triumph over Atlanta. The victory was Fernandez's first after three straight losses. Len Barker (7-8) was the loser.

Padres 6, Reds 5. In San Diego, Luis Salazar drove in two runs with a bases-loaded double in the bottom of the ninth to lift the Padres past Cincinnati, 6-5.

Royals 5, Blue Jays 4. In Kansas City, Missouri, Darryl Strawberry (12-7) and Dennis Eckersley (4-5) each pitched a one-hitter to lead the Royals to a 5-4 victory. The Blue Jays' winning pitcher, Dave Stieb (10-7), gave up a two-run homer to Juan Samuel in the third inning.

OBSERVER

Election-Year Games

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK—Except for politicians, election years are almost always the best of all possible years, and 1984 has been particularly outstanding.

For starters, it has changed Ronald Reagan from a frothing hawk into a sensitive soul who would be deeply hurt if someone called Moscow the home office of an evil empire. If the election year lasted three more years, he might even manage to persuade the Russians to cooperate in slowing down the arms race. What a shame it has to end in November.

One of the nicest things about any election year is that the Social Security tax rises hardly at all, compared to the rate at which it rises in non-election years. It's astonishing how the financial needs of the elderly stabilize every time there's an election year, and alarming how they skyrocket as soon as that election year ends.

The same is usually true of other taxes. As soon as an election year sets in, politicians seem to come to their senses about taxes and take the position that taxes are an unnecessary nuisance and a legitimate burden on the public. The day after the election they all cry: "What fools we have been! Leave us soaks the millions who can't afford tax lawyers!"

This year has been slightly different since the government, being horrendously in red, obviously couldn't pretend that more income would be a silly excess. Accordingly, we had what might be called a tax entertainment.

Tax entertainments are peculiar to election years. In non-election years, tax bills are not meant to amuse you; they are supposed to make you feel pain. The purpose of an election-year tax entertainment, on the other hand, is to give everybody a good laugh.

This year's worked like this: With the government up to its wisdom teeth in red ink, the pols said, more or less, "We've got to look concerned about bankruptcy, so let's pretend we're brave enough to rise above politics and pass a tax bill."

Which was done. You will not notice the new tax bill when you

figure your income tax, unless you are a well-heeled type with capital gains income, and if you are you will get a windfall.

But what about something to give the lower-bracket people a laugh? Easy. They lowered the cigarette tax and raised the alcohol tax. At first glance this should encourage Americans to drink less and smoke more, but of course it cannot possibly work like that.

Since the government has labored so relentlessly to associate cigarettes with death, people lured by the tax incentive to smoke more will require a corresponding increase in alcohol consumption to distract their minds from the gruesome suspicion that the government may be using tax policy to encourage them to have a go at suicide.

Here is an extremely amusing tax program: The revenue lost by cutting the cigarette tax will be recovered from increased boozing at higher tax rates; the subsequent increase in both smoking and drinking will lead to a rise in the number of early deaths thus reducing the cost of Social Security.

It's a weird way to raise money and cut costs all right, and if you think about it too closely it's not really that big a laugh.

Speaking of laughs, election years are always rich in mindless good fun of the sort that used to be found at the sideshows of county fairs. This year, for instance, we have the entertaining case of the vanished attorney general-designate of the United States.

I refer to Edwin Meese, President Reagan's old friend and adviser, who was nominated months ago to be attorney general of the United States and hasn't been seen since. His disappearance without so much as an "abracadabra!" followed publication of reports that he had received financial help from at least five people who later got presidential appointments.

Only in an election year can one of the most important men in the White House be made to vanish entirely.

Such are the amusements that make the typical election year such a fine time in American life.

Among the principal complaints:

the rather bland, conventional

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Gore Vidal, Acerbic Apostate

The Audacious Author and the Reconstruction of Abraham Lincoln

By Curt Suplee
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Gore Vidal. The wreckage now sits into the sofa in his Madison Hotel suite. After days of nonstop promotional fanfare for his best-seller, "Lincoln," the Melodious Apostate is exhausted. His face is the color of week-old chuck steak, and he's wearing the satirical equivalent of a bad migraine: a busy, checked jacket, bold-striped shirt and a tie with the sort of paisley pattern that looks like swamp water under a microscope.

But mention the reviewers' fracas over "Lincoln," the historical novel that portrays Abraham Lincoln as a cunning, secretive, often-tirannical, possibly syphilitic genius who cares far less about the abolition of slavery than the future of the Union. Before your eyes the 59-year-old Vidal revives, drawing nourishment from the fray. His sonorous baritone sheds its weary croak, he assumes the gestureless poise of the veteran cabaret guest, and soon he's at full vituperative clip, dropping apogee-like spent shell casings.

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"What have I ever done that's outrageous?"

narrative voice and Vidal's refusal to enter Lincoln's mind.

It's a voiceless voice in a way,

he says. "That was the choice I made. It could have been wrong

not to be a narrator at all,

simply to be the Henry Jamesian

unobtrusive storyteller." And as

for getting inside Lincoln's head,

there's an old showbiz adage:

You never make a joke on a joke.

And you do not impose a tragic

voice on a tragedy. You just let it

unfold."

But as for besmirching the im-

age of Lincoln, "only an idiot

could dislike him. You'd have to

be even more sectarian than the

average American is. I disagree

with him, but I think he's a formid-

able figure."

He should know. Vidal says he

read "a thousand books" to pro-

duce the Lincoln novel. What?

Figure even two days per book,

and that's more than five years?

A thousand. A thousand?

"Well, yes. After all, I had to read

biographies not only of Lincoln,

but [Treasury Secretary Salmon]

[William] Seward and many more,

Thomas Gore ("my real hero"),

celebrated for his lacerating wit

and flamboyant style.

A favored metaphor is "The

Bank," which he uses, "to stand

for the people who own the

country, as an example of how a

ruling class, essentially an oligar-

chy, stays in power for it"

He was brought up in Wash-

ington, the only child of Eugene Vi-

dal, Franklin D. Roosevelt's di-

rector of aeronautics before for-

merly serving as a naval avia-

tor. His mother, Diana John-

Dickinson, was a blind popu-

lar novelist.

Vidal's parents were

both Republicans, though his

mother was a Democrat.

He grew up in Washington,

DC, where his father was a

top aide to FDR.

After his father died, he and

his mother moved to New York

City, where he attended private

schools.

He graduated from Phillips Ex-

eterian Academy in Andover,

Mass., and then went to Harvard

University, where he majored in

history and English literature.